Daily Report

East Europe

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Pact Foreign Ministers Hold Meeting in Sofia

Chnoupek Arrives

LD281420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Excerpt] Bulgaria—CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived by air today in Sofia to take part in a Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers' committee session. [passage omitted]

GDR Represented by Fischer

LD281655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, 28 Mar (ADN)—The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states arrived in Sofia on Monday for the regular session of the foreign minister committee. The GDR will be represented at the meeting, which begins tomorrow, by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The meeting will focus on current issues of disarmament and security.

Varkonyi To Represent Hungary

LD281801 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has left for Sofia. The head of Hungarian diplomacy is to attend the 2-day session beginning tomorrow of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee. At the session Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will give a detailed account of the results of his discussions in Washington and the preparations for the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

The head of Soviet diplomacy is already in the Bulgarian capital where he conducted a cordial discussion a short while ago in a friendly atmosphere with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, primarily about Soviet-U.S. ties and East-West relations.

It is believed that the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee will adopt a statement on important issues.

Orzechowski Arrives

LD282059 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 28—Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived here on Monday to attend a session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, to start on Tuesday.

Participants in the session met today with representatives of the international movement "Women for Effective Summit".

Co-ordinator of the movement, Margaret Papandreou expressed the conviction that the dialogue between women of the East and West with the governments of the two military and political blocs would favour the strengthening of positive trends in the international situation and the continuation of the process of real disarmament.

The meeting pointed to issues linked with disarmament and the consolidation of security and confidence in the East-West relations. The ministers presented the Warsaw Treaty's stand in this respect, and stressed the common striving to strengthen the new, realistic approach in international relations.

Sofia Radio Reports Arrivals

AU281824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of the GDR, Oskar Fischer; Poland, Marian Orzechowski; Romania, Ioan Totu; Hungary, Peter Varkonyi; and the CSSR, Bohuslav Chnoupek, have arrived in Bulgaria. They will take part in the session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member Countries, which opens on 29 March in Sofia.

Ministers Meet Women's Delegation

AU281922 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 28 Mar 88

["Building East-West Security and Confidence"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—Today foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, visiting here for the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, met with representatives of the International Women for Productive Summit.

The meeting was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov of Bulgaria, Mr Oskar Fischer of the GDR, Mr Marian Orzechowski of Poland, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze of the USSR and Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia. Romania was represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, and Hungary by Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Joszi [names as received].

Mr Petur Mladenov greeted the guests on behalf of his colleagues and expressed satisfaction over the holding of this unique meeting and over the rallying of the efforts of the peace movement and of the European countries' governments.

The coordinator of the movement Mrs Margaret Papandreou spoke of the peace initiatives organized by the movement and aimed at assisting the positive solution of the problems of peace, security and disarmament. Mrs Papandreou thanked the ministers for their readiness to meet representatives of the women of the NATO member states and of the Warsaw Treaty member states. She spoke in support of a number of major Warsaw

Treaty initiatives and expressed her belief that the beginning of the dialogue between the women of the East and the West and between the governments of the two military political alliances would contribute to consolidating the positive trends in the development of international affairs and to the continuation of the process of actual disarmament.

In a lively discussion, the participants in the movement emphasized the natural concern of women and mothers with the settlement of the problems concerning mankind's survival. They stressed the urgent need for the ratification of the Soviet-American INF Treaty and for a 50 per cent reduction of the USSR and the U.S. strategic offensive weapons as a step toward a nuclear-free world. They declared themselves in favour of a discontinuance of nuclear tests, of a comprehensive chemical weapons ban, of substantial conventional arms and troops reductions in Europe. They shared ideas for building security and confidence in East-West relations. The envoys of the International Women for Productive Summit showed interest in the initiatives, put forward by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to Yugoslavia, which seek to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The foreign ministers of the allied socialist countries explained in detail the positions of the Warsaw Treaty member states on the problems discussed and emphasized their desire for a new realistic approach to take hold in international relations. They cited the example of a number of joint and national initiatives advanced by the socialist countries and seeking to strengthen peace, security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide. It was emphasized that the concerns expressed by the participants in the movement will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee. The meeting will focus on the further efforts to make the process of actual disarmament and detente in East-West relations irreversible and progressive.

The meeting between the chief diplomats and the international women for productive summit was held in an atmosphere of informality and candor. A willingness was expressed for continued dialogue on the key issues of our time.

Session Opens

AU290716 Sofia BTA in English
0710 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—The Warsaw Treaty Member States' Foreign Ministers Committee opened its regular session here today. Taking part are the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Shevardnadze Gives Briefing

AU290730 Sofia BTA in English
0720 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—The ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who arrived in Bulgaria for the regular session of the Foreign Ministers Committee, held a meeting here today. Taking part were Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Oskar Fischer, member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Mr Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs of Poland, Mr Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Mr Peter Varkonyi, member of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, and Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CC of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia.

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze briefed in detail the participants in the meeting on his negotiations with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and on his session of talks with the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, held in Washington from March 21 through 23 this year.

The ministers of the allied states expressed profound satisfaction with the work done by the Soviet side at the negotiations. It was pointed out that the preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Moscow between the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, have made definite headway and that further substantial progress at the negotiations is needed for the next Soviet-American summit to produce significant practical results.

Unanimous support was expressed for the Soviet efforts toward an early drafting of a treaty on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in the conditions of a continued observance of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty the way it was signed in 1972 and a non-withdrawal from it in the course of a coordinated period of time. For preference, this treaty should be signed during the next meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the U.S.

The ministers declared themselves in favor of the early finalizing of an effectively verifiable convention on the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons. They expressed the hope that the existing Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of nuclear tests will soon enter into force as a first step toward a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

Attaching primary importance to the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, they expressed the Warsaw Treaty member states' preparedness for an open exchange of data on the numerical strength of the armed forces and armaments of the countries from the Atlantic to the Urals.

An emphasis was laid on the great importance of the further promotion and expansion of the Soviet-American dialogue with a view to halting the arms race and to disarmament, above all in the nuclear field, to strengthening the foundations of international security, and to extending peaceful cooperation among the states on the basis of mutual benefit.

Totu Chairs Session

AU290738 Sofia BTA in English
0725 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—The Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States opened its regular session here this morning.

Taking part are Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Oskar Fischer, member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Mr Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs of Poland, Mr Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Mr Peter Varkonyi, member of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, and Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia.

The meeting was opened by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who made an introductory speech.

The first session was chaired by Mr Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

Session Set To End 29 Mar

AU290933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
0900 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Excerpts] The regular session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member States, which opened this morning, is continuing at the Boyana Residence. [passage omitted]

The participants are discussing a broad range of international issues, concentrating mainly on nuclear disarmament and the intensification of the efforts to begin talks to decrease military confrontation in Europe. A special place will be devoted to the progress of the USSR-U.S. dialogue in light of the results of the meetings and talks of Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, in Washington, and to the position of the NATO states, as expressed at the recent Brussels meeting.

It is expected that the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member States will end this evening with the adoption of concluding documents.

Further on Fifth Session of CSCE Meeting

GDR Delegate Speaks

LD252023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Vienna, 25 Mar (ADN)—Ambassador Peter Steglich, GDR delegation leader at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting, today described the recently agreed-on texts for a concluding document to the conference as positive and urgently needed steps. These steps are needed to be able to begin the final phase of editorial work. At the last plenary session of the meeting before the Easter holiday, he stated that the outlines of what is possible as a result of the Vienna meeting are becoming increasingly clear. At the same time, however, it must be stated that what has been achieved to date in editorial work remains well below expectations. What has proved to be the main obstacle to more speedy progress has been the constant attempts by certain Western delegations to torpedo the necessary balancing of interests by one-sidedness in dealing with important problems and insistence on maximum demands.

With several examples Ambassador Steglich pointed out to the session that it is possible and necessary to open up further spheres of agreement in the negotiations. Thus, chances for an expanded and qualitatively new stage of cooperation among the CSCE participant states, with the aim of military detente in Europe, have recently become clearer. The progress achieved in the talks on a mandate for negotiations on conventional disarmament and a rapprochement of viewpoints on further negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures are proof of this. Nevertheless, even more difficult problems remain to be solved, such as the issue of which arms systems should be included in the negotiations on conventional disarmament. The speedy and final agreement on the political framework of these conferences and their start this year are of crucial importance.

Thus the Vienna follow-up meeting will be fulfilling one of its fundamental tasks in opening up the path toward progress on disarmament in the conventional sphere. Ambassador Steglich stressed that a step forward has been taken at the Vienna meeting, primarily by means of the initiative of the Warsaw Pact states. Thus the socialist states have moved considerably toward their Western partners in the military negotiations. At their instigation more substantial elements in the spheres of information, culture, education, and humanitarian cooperation have been agreed.

The key to the success of the Vienna meeting, the GDR diplomat concluded by stressing, is the readiness and willingness of all 35 states for reasonable compromise, taking into account what is viable.

Polish Delegate Assesses Talks

LD272030 Warsaw PAP in English 1647 GMT 27 Mar 88

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, March 27—Debates of the fifth round of the Vienna CSCE meeting ended here on March 25. On the occasion, head of the Polish delegation to the meeting Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski gave the following statement to PAP:

"The Vienna meeting of representatives of 35 CSCE countries is in the final stage of its debates. About half of the final document has been squared. Chances for working out such a document increased as a result of the just ended round of negotiations. A rapprochement of views was achieved on issues dealing with military aspects of European security, and so was progress in humanitarian issues. Even so, difficult problems are still to be solved in the matter field.

"The Polish policy at the meeting aims at the acceleration of negotiations, their constructive course and search for reasonable solutions, acceptable to all participants.

"Realities of contemporary Europe are such that the controversial character of the debate is inevitable. It is important that the debate be effective and truly serve the concept of rapprochement. CSCE has already become an institution of permanent all-European dialogue and cooperation. Vienna debates are another chance for progress in factual Europeanization of relations among the 35 countries of the East and West," Konarski said.

CSSR Delegate on Jakes Plan

AU281322 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 88 pp 1,7

[Jozef Janto Vienna dispatch: "Another Round of Vienna Negotiations Concluded; Partial Results"—passage in boldface as published]

[Excerpts] **Vienna (By our reporter)—The fifth round of the CSCE follow-up meeting was concluded in Vienna on Thursday [25 March]. The CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna opened as far back as November 1986, and was originally to have ended in November 1987.**

Nevertheless, the slow rate of work on the final document (which will include military security, economic, ecological, and humanitarian issues) does not permit us even now to forecast when the Vienna meeting will end. The next (sixth) round will begin the middle of next month, and should be the decisive round. [passage omitted]

I have asked Frantisek Dolezel, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the follow-up meeting in Vienna, how the initiative of Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, on creating a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO fits into the efforts made within the framework of the pan-European process.

"This new, highly topical Czechoslovak initiative on basic issues takes the same direction as the entire Helsinki process. That is why it encounters the interest of representatives from the participating countries, both at the follow-up meeting in Vienna, and at the consultations of 23 states. Our partners particularly appreciate its comprehensive nature and the fact that it also concerns economic, ecological, and humanitarian issues, and not merely the military issues."

Malile, Others Attend Greek Embassy Reception

AU251945 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Spiridhon Dhokianos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception at the Dajti Hotel. The reception was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, Minister of Public Health Ahmet Kamberi; Alfred Uci, chairman of the Committee for the Arts and Culture; Sofokli Lazri, director of the Institute for the Study of Contemporary International Relations; Leandro Zoto, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, deputies of the People's Assembly, workers of scientific, cultural, and artistic institutions, journalists, and other guests.

Heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were also present.

People's Assembly Delegation Visits Istanbul

AU271329 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Tirana, March 27 (ATA)—During its stay in Turkey, the delegation of the People's Assembly headed by the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Rita Marko, made visits to the cities of Istanbul and Izmir. In Istanbul it visited historic and cultural monuments as well as a factory of glass and crystal production. In honour of the delegation of the People's Assembly the vali of Istanbul, Cahit Bajar, gave a dinner. At the dinner, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere there were raised toasts for the traditional friendship between the Albanian and Turkish people as well as for the further development of the relations between the two countries.

On March 26, the delegation of the People's Assembly, headed by Comrade Rita Marko, arrived in Izmir. At the airport it was received by the vali of this city, Nevzat Ajaz. During its stay here, it visited also the antique city of Ephesus. On occasion of the visit of the delegation of the People's Assembly, the vali of Izmir, Nevzat Ajaz, gave a dinner which was attended by the rector of the Izmir University, Sermet Akgean, vice rectors of this university, Erdal Saygin, Ruhi Figlali, and other personalities.

In an interview granted to the correspondent of the Turkish news agency ANADOLLU AJANSI, Comrade Rita Marko stressed that the visit of the delegation of the People's Assembly in Turkey is successfully winding up. The fruitful talks it had with top officials and personalities of the Grand National Assembly and the Turkish Government testify to this. He pointed out that the friendship between our two peoples will be strengthened in the future and that the bilateral cooperation between Albania and Turkey will be further promoted in the fields of economy, trade, etc.

Returns Home

AU282054 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] The delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Comrade Rita Marko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which paid an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Turkey at the invitation of Yildirim Akbulut, speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, returned home today.

The delegation was met at Rinas Airport by Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Petro Dode, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs; deputies of the People's Assembly, and others.

Bilal Simsir, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Albanian Refugees Camping Out at Rome Airport

AU290846 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] (ANSA) Rome—Seven Albanian refugees, three of them children of two years and less, are still camping out in the transit lounge at Rome's Fiumicino airport as they await an entry visa for Italy and the chance to emigrate to Australia.

The two families, whose names have not been disclosed for security reasons, arrived here aboard a Romanian flight on March 16. They believe they may win entry to Australia because one is a mechanic, two are teachers, and the fourth a nurse.

The flight was organised by one of the group who moved to Australia about ten years ago and now hold an Australian passport.

The refugees have now been waiting nine days for an answer to their request for political asylum forwarded to the Rome Interior Ministry.

In the meantime, they are living in a room in the transit lounge, where they are brought food and drink by airport workers.

They have also been supplied with an electric hotplate to boil milk for two of the children who are only six months old.

Aleks Buda Visits FRG; Received by Strauss

AU271301 Tirana ATA in English
0755 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Tirana, March 27 (ATA)—These days the president of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, Prof Aleks Buda, made a visit to the FR of Germany at the invitation of the president of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, Prof Dr Arnulph Schulter.

During his stay, Prof Aleks Buda delivered a scientific report in one of the halls of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, in which participated professors, academicians, albanologues, various scholars, etc. The report was followed with interest by those present.

He also visited the Academy of Sciences and the Bavarian University, as well as was received by the president of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, Prof Dr Arnulph Schulter, and by other personalities of science and culture in Munich.

At the end of the visit, Prof Aleks Buda was received also by the premier of the Bavarian Land, Franz Josef Strauss. The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

UN Development Program Officials Visit

AU271306 Tirana ATA in English
0750 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Tirana, March 27 (ATA)—The functionaries of the United Nations' Program on Development (UNDP), Mohamed Nur and Leuen Miller [spelling as received], visited our country these days. They were received by the chairman of the Science and Technique Committee, Ajet Ylli, the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and visited social and cultural institutions in the districts of Tirana and Kruje.

Cami Speaks to Youth Organization Plenum

AU290816 Tirana ATA in English
0730 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Tirana, March 29 (ATA)—The plenum of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Albanian Union of Working Youth] convened in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture of the capital on March 28. It discussed on the tasks set to the youth organisation in the context of implementing the decisions of the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi; the chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts, Alfred Uci; the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique, Ajet Ylli; and other comrades.

The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Mehmet Elezi.

The report and the participants' contributions were focused on the work carried out by the youth organisations to fulfill the tasks set by the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the party. The plenum extensively discussed on the tasks facing the youth organisations as initiators and supporters of numerous cultural movements.

Comrade Foto Cami spoke at the plenum as well. He dwelt on some main directions of the activity of the youth organisations to carry into life the tasks set by the party at the 5th plenum of the Central Committee. Then he spoke on the better exploitation of the great possibilities existing to spend the leisure time in an ever more cultured way, with numerous and diversified educational activities.

At the end Comrade Foto Cami pointed out that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, all our socialist life is and should be culture, and from this point of view, the development and progress of culture concerns all the people. A special and very important role in this great front belongs to the youth. Comrade Foto Cami expressed the conviction of the Central Committee of the party that Albanian younger generation, just like it has done until now, will justify through work and deeds and will carry out proudly this lofty mission.

Zhivkov, Politburo Meet Shevardnadze

AU281618 Sofia BTA in English
1546 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—Today Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who arrived here to attend the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States.

The guest delivered the cordial greetings and best wishes of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev. Thanking him, Mr Todor Zhivkov extended his fraternal greetings and best wishes to the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze conferred on issues of the Soviet-American relations, of East-West relations and of the struggle of the socialist countries for peace, security and disarmament.

Later Mr Eduard Shevardnadze met the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. He spoke of the results of his talks on March 21 through 23 1988 with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and of his talks with the American President in Washington.

The meeting expressed satisfaction with the advance which has been made in the relations between the USSR and the U.S. and between the East and the West. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expressed unanimous support for the efforts of the Soviet leadership for completing the work on coordinating a treaty for a 50 per cent reduction of the strategic nuclear capabilities of the USSR and the U.S. observing the ABM Treaty and in the conditions of a non-withdrawal from it for a coordinated term. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP is of the opinion that a logical outcome of these efforts would be the signing of the treaty at the already fixed meeting between the Secretary General of the CC of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Moscow.

The meeting expressed the common opinion of the necessity to step up the efforts of the socialist countries and of all peace-loving and democratic forces for making the process of real disarmament which has started irreversible and progressive. The prospects of the realization of large scale initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states on the issues of peace, disarmament, security and cooperation.

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze was informed of the progress of restructuring and innovation in Bulgaria and of the efforts of Bulgaria's foreign policy for enhancing security, trust and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The meeting also discussed some issues of the bilateral relations. A high assessment was given to the level of bilateral cooperation in all spheres and the mutual striving to its further promotion and deepening and to stepping up the course to all-round cooperation and getting closer between the two fraternal countries was stressed.

The meeting confirmed the complete identity of the stands on the discussed issues.

Zhivkov Speaks at USSR Envoy's Accreditation

AU281316 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 88 p 26

[Report on the speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, at the 25 March Sofia ceremony to receive the credentials of Viktor Sharapov, the new USSR ambassador to Bulgaria]

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov warmly welcomed the USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

He cordially thanked the USSR party and state leadership on the sincere and friendly greetings, and on his part conveyed best wishes to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire USSR people, for whom we, Bulgarians, have deep feelings of fraternal love and respect.

It is a coincidence that you begin your new activity in March—the month of the remarkable anniversaries of historical events related to Bulgarian-Russian and Bulgarian-USSR friendship, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said addressing Viktor Sharapov. These anniversaries are an occasion of noting again the high level of Bulgarian-USSR relations, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, and the unique role and importance of the Bulgarian-USSR political alliance in constructing socialism in our country.

The realities of our time pose new tasks in front of us, as well as historical requirements to further develop our countries and strengthen the relations between them.

We are following with special interest the processes of the revolutionary restructuring of the USSR, and warmly approve them, the chairman of the State Council pointed out. In implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress we developed a comprehensive concept on renewing socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The BCP National Conference elaborated this concept and turned it into a program of action for all Communists and working people in implementing a new qualitative growth in all areas and turning our country into a modern highly developed and civilized country.

We shall encounter uncertainties and difficulties along our road toward the great goal. However, we understand that this is the only correct road, the Bulgarian leader continued. At our meetings with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev we reached the common conclusion that the processes of restructuring in Bulgaria and the USSR fundamentally coincide in their tasks, goals, and directions. This creates preconditions of strengthening Bulgarian-USSR cooperation and reveals horizons of elevating it to a new qualitative level.

The possibilities of expanding and enriching our relations and filling them with new contents are practically unlimited, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed. Our party and state leadership is firmly determined to work for their better utilization.

The new political thinking asserts itself in contemporary international relations, no matter how complex and contradictory they are. The USSR program on a nuclear-free world, without weapons and violence, and on saving mankind and its progress is in the center of the East-West dialogue, and inspires the entire world public and all nations with confidence and optimism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as a member of the Warsaw Pact will work further for strengthening the unity of the fraternal countries, elevating the socialist economic integration to a new level, and further and consistently conducting the coordinated course of foreign policy.

The new political thinking is gaining positions also in our region—the Balkan peninsula. Precisely this fact became the decisive factor for successfully conducting the Belgrade Meeting of the Balkan Countries' Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will also act in the future for developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, and turning the peninsula into a region without nuclear and chemical weapons.

In conclusion the chairman of the State Council expressed confidence that with his activity the USSR ambassador will contribute to strengthening comprehensive cooperation and further coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, for the benefit of our nations and in the interest of socialism and peace.

He wished Viktor Sharapov success in his highly responsible mission and assured him that he can rely on the total support of the Bulgarian party and state leadership and our entire public.

Sharapov Speaks

AU281349 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 88 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, at 25 March presentation of credentials to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman; in Sofia]

[Text] I have the high honor of representing the USSR in Bulgaria—a country with which we are connected with indestructible relations of real fraternal friendship, Viktor Sharapov stressed. Fraternal relations between our countries and peoples are deeply rooted in history. These rich traditions blossomed again after the October Revolution in Russia. They became even stronger after the victory of the Bulgarian working people in September 1944. Comprehensive cooperation between our states in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other spheres obtained a solid basis as a result of the tireless care on the part of the CPSU and BCP. It develops fruitfully and dynamically in full accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, whose 40th anniversary we recently marked in a festive manner.

The high civic activity of the millions of working people of our countries daily gives new dimensions to our cooperation and ensures the successful implementation of the agreements, reached at the talks between the leaders of our fraternal parties and countries, during your meetings and talks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the ambassador pointed out. The socialist internationalism, which became a part of our peoples' flesh and blood, and their deep interest in the successes of socialism especially brightly emerge in this context.

Our country is preparing for the 19th All-Union Conference. At this conference we will analyze the fundamental results of living and working under the conditions of restructuring during the last 3 years. Indeed, we will mark the basic directions of renewing our political system, so that we can confidently progress along the road of democratization and mobilizing all forces of our society in its renewal.

We are convinced that the positive changes in all areas of life in the USSR correspond with the interests of the other fraternal socialist countries, and the interests of progress and peace. Our determination to implement the tasks posed by the party, increases over and over again as a result of the support rendered to our policy by our friends and allies. The Soviet people feel the support and solidarity of the Bulgarian comrades.

I begin to fulfill my respectable and responsible obligations as USSR ambassador to Bulgaria in a period when your wonderful country implements with diligent and inspired work the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference, Viktor Sharapov said. We are carefully studying the practice of socialist construction in Bulgaria. This is so because the fundamental coincidence of the goals, tasks, and directions of restructuring in the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria allows us to skillfully utilize the experience of

our friends, in solving the tasks of elevating the development of the countries and the strengthening of relations between the two fraternal peoples in all areas of life, to a new qualitative level.

The CPSU leadership highly values USSR-Bulgarian cooperation in the international arena, which is based on strengthening the collaboration of the fraternal socialist countries, improving the mechanism of the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and actively str ggling for disarmament, eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security, and ensuring human development toward a world without nuclear weapons and violence.

The new USSR ambassador stressed that he considers contributing by all means to further strengthening relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries as his basic task. These relations serve the long-lasting interests of the Bulgarian and USSR peoples, and the interests of peace and socialism.

He assured Comrade Todor Zhivkov that he will work honestly and tirelessly toward implementing the honorable mission with which he has been entrusted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government.

Syrian Minister Inspects Muslim Institutions

AU251509 Sofia BTA in English
1353 GMT 25 Mar 88

["Syrian Minister on Freedom of Religion in Bulgaria"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA)—Mr 'Abd al-Majid Tarabulsi, minister of religious trusts of Syria, emphasized here tolday the full freedom of religion enjoyed by the people in Bulgaria.

The guest told journalists of the possibility he was given to visit different towns in this country and to acquaint himself with the rituals of the Muslims and the Christians and these visits convinced him of the understanding in which believers and non-believers live. The Syrian minister commented on the development of the events in the Middle East and expressed his belief in the victory of the just cause of the Arab peoples and of the Arab people of Palestine who are defending their right to independent development and to the foundation of their own state on their own territory.

Mr 'Abd-al Majid Tarabulsi condemned the aggressive activities of Israel and stressed the futurelessness of its policy. He declared himself for holding an international conference on the Middle East issue, as proposed by the USSR, against any separatists activities whatsoever and against the policy of the U.S. in that part of the world.

The minister thanked for the support rendered by Bulgaria and the other socialist countries to the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

Meets Mladenov, Others

AU271830 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)—Visiting this country was Mr 'Abd al-Majid Tarabulsi, minister of Waqfs [religious trusts] of the Syrian Arab Republic. He conferred with Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and with Mr Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly.

In talks with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations, with Patriarch Maksim of Bulgaria, and with Chief Mufti Miran Topchiev, the guest was familiarized with the activities of the religious communities in Bulgaria. The Syrian minister and his party visited Pazardzhik, Plovdiv and Khaskovo, where they met with municipal people's councils officials and with Muslim clergymen. They visited mosques and attended a religious service. At a press conference Mr Tarabulsi shared his excellent impressions of Bulgaria and especially of the freedom enjoyed by practicing Muslims, as well as of the fine relationships between people professing different religions in Bulgaria.

Today Mr 'Abd al-Majid Tarabulsi and his party left the country.

Syrian Solidarity Committee Delegation Visits

AU271842 Sofia BTA in English
1755 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)—At the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, visiting this country was a delegation of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Mr Ahmad al-Asad, deputy chairman of the committee and secretary general of the Unionist Socialist Party.

The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The Syrian guests held talks with General Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa. They considered questions concerning the cooperation between the two friendly committees. Certain issues of the international solidarity movement were also on the agenda.

Mladenov Toast at Tabone Official Dinner
AU281415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 88 p 8

[Report on the toast by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at the 24 March official dinner in Sofia in honor of Dr Vincent Tabone, Maltese minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] In his toast at the official dinner, which he gave in honor of his guest, Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, stressed that the current visit is an important indication of the importance attributed by the two countries to further developing their friendly relations. In your person, he said, we greet a nation with an ancient historical past and a strongly developed sense of national identity and independence.

We highly value the steady efforts by Malta toward peace and safety in international affairs, especially in the Mediterranean, as well as its contribution to improving the international climate, and strengthening and expanding the dialogue of cooperation. Malta's policy of neutrality and nonalignment, its firm determination to prevent the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory, and its efforts to strengthen international security are well known and respected in Bulgaria.

I believe that you will agree with me, the head of Bulgarian diplomacy stressed, that the present development of world affairs allows for optimism and hope. We are convinced that the means of strengthening peace and solving disputable problems must be sought along the road of asserting the new political thinking and new approaches to international affairs.

Petur Mladenov also dwelled on Bulgaria's role in the general efforts toward reaching peace and understanding. Our efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as our constructive contribution to the successful conclusion of the Belgrade Meeting of the Balkan Countries' Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which revealed new prospects for developing relations in the region, are well known.

The periodic meetings and talks between state and governmental figures of our countries obtained a special importance in developing our cooperation after the 1980 official visit to Malta of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Petur Mladenov said. He expressed the conviction that more could be done and achieved in the spheres of political contacts, cultural exchange, trade, joint economic activity, technologies, and protecting the environment. There exist various possibilities of expanding the contacts between the two peoples.

In conclusion, the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed that the possibilities and prospects that emerged in recent years will allow the two countries to obtain good results with joint efforts. Their common determination to live in peace and understanding is a reliable basis of further developing Bulgarian-Maltese relations.

Vatican Delegation Received by Tanchev
AU281907 Sofia BTA in English 1707 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—The Vatican officials Archbishop Francesco Collasuono, apostolic nuncio at large, the Rev John Bukowski, and the Rev Counsellor Djura Djudjar of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, completed their visit here. They were received by Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they had talks with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations.

The Vatican representatives visited Catholic churches in Sofia, Ruse and in some population centers in Plovdiv region. They attended church services and met members of the Catholic clergy.

Mrs Papandreou Arrives With Women's Delegation
AU261756 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 26 Mar 88

["For the Sake of Security and Confidence"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA)—Mrs Margaret Papandreou arrived on a visit here today at the head of a delegation of the International Women for a Productive Summit. She is the initiator of the movement, and several years ago, at a meeting in Athens of women delegates from Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, she was elected its coordinator.

"The purpose of our visit to Bulgaria is to meet with state and government officials and to hold talks on nuclear disarmament," the Greek public figure told a BTA reporter. "These problems concern not just the peoples of the East and the West, but also all mankind. We have an idea to meet the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who will soon confer in Sofia. We hope that these meetings will set the beginning of more thoroughgoing discussions and will open up fresh opportunities for contacts and for still more productive action to the benefit of security and confidence among people," Mrs Papandreou said.

Lagadinova Receives Women

AU281750 Sofia BTA in English
1517 GMT 28 Mar 88

["Interest in Bulgarian Women's Social Activity"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—Bulgarian women contribute substantially to the strengthening of international solidarity in standing up for the ideas and initiatives for the maintenance of peace, for social progress and international cooperation.

Representatives of different women's organizations from various West European countries showed a marked interest in the political and public activities of Bulgarian women, when they met with senior members of the Movement of Bulgarian Women today. The guests have arrived here as envoys of the International Women for Productive Summit, led by their coordinator Mrs Margaret Papandreou. The movement, which was established in Athens in November 1986 by women from the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries, is seeking to contribute to peace, to build confidence and to further the disarmament process.

Mrs Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women, familiarized the delegation with the work and the tasks of the committee, with the women's participation in the country's socio-economic development. She told them about the Bulgarian women's cooperation with national and international women's organizations in rallying their efforts toward the maintenance of peace and toward halting the arms race.

Thanking for the cordial hospitality extended to the guests, Mrs Margaret Papandreou expressed satisfaction over the meeting and over the opportunity for an exchange of constructive views on a number of global problems. "Our noble intention is to influence the people who decide the future of nuclear disarmament," she said. "Our movement will turn into part of the universal security-building system."

Press Conference Held

AU291149 Sofia BTA in English
1130 GMT 29 Mar 88

["Women—Active Participants in the Struggle for Peace"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—Women, who make up half of the population of our planet, should take an active part in the resolution of the problems of peace, security and disarmament—this conclusion may serve to sum up the statements made by Mrs Margaret Papandreou, coordinator of the International Women for Productive Summit Movement and of other representatives of the movement at a press conference held here.

They gave a high assessment to the meeting which they had yesterday with ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states who are here to attend the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee. Stressing that this first meeting of this kind is the greatest success in the work of the movement, the representatives of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries stressed the necessity for a similar meeting with the ministers of foreign affairs of the NATO countries. The representatives of the movement expressed satisfaction over the sincere and friendly atmosphere of their talks with the ministers and stressed that this is yet another confirmation of the readiness of the Warsaw Treaty states to assist the establishing of a favorable climate for consolidating trust and cooperation in the world.

The participants in the movements spoke of their initiatives preceding the Soviet-American summit in Moscow.

Congress of Public Services TU Ends

AU252192 Sofia BTA in English
1918 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA)—The 8th Congress of Public International Services International ended here today with the adoption of a guidelines document, of a social charter of the workers in public services and a resolution on TU rights and freedoms and on international solidarity. The congress was attended by more than 250 organizations of 90 countries and by 25 international and regional organizations.

The discussions gave prominence to the issues of mass unemployment, of the negative influence of new technologies on the employment of the workers and on the transference of public services to the private sector as well as to the negative influence of the growing military budgets especially on medical services and on the social insurance of the working people. The congress paid attention to the problems of illiteracy, the housing shortage and to the growing debts of the developing countries. The problems of labor protection, health care, education, qualification and the environment were also discussed.

The congress adopted resolutions on the situation in Latin America, in Lebanon and Palestine, on the Iran-Iraq conflict and on the situation in Southern Africa. Another resolution expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for turning the peninsula into a zone of peace and for the reunification of the country.

Atanasov Receives Minsk Plant Director

AU281821 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] On 24 March Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Anatoliy Kharlap, general director of the "Calculating Equipment" Industrial Trust in Minsk.

They talked on further developing relations between the Soviet trust and the trusts and enterprises of the "Elektronika" Association.

The meeting was attended by Ivan Tenev, chairman of the "Elektronika" Association.

Dzhurov Speaks at Military Ceremony
AU281835 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 Mar 88 pp 1,3

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Nikolay Pavlov:"Worthy Example to Future Generation"]

[Excerpts] More than 40 years ago they stood in precisely the same formation as soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army. [passage omitted]

Today, for the last time they stand in the same formation as soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, and they will remain forever in this formation....

The festive ceremony, which took place on 25 March at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army in Sofia and was related to the retirement of generals and officers, active fighters against fascism and capitalism, was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" Department; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and head of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers of national defense; generals and officers. [passage omitted]

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov expressed gratitude to those who had been awarded on their selfless struggle against fascism and capitalism and on their participation in the Patriotic War. [passage omitted]

It is too early to be complacent, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov said. In this crucial time for the world and for peace, we must be ready if necessary to defend our socialist homeland and the cause of socialism.

In conclusion, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, and on his own behalf the minister of national defense thanked the generals and officers, active participants in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, for their selfless and valiant service and for developing the Bulgarian People's Army. [passage omitted]

Zhivkov, Secretariat Meet Young Writers
AU281754 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 88 p 1

[BTA report: "The Evaluation of the People Is the Most Important One"]

[Text] The young artistic intelligentsia and the young writers enjoy public attention and recognition. This fact is predetermined by our social climate and party policy in the intellectual area. The care for the youth equals the care of our future. There are countless examples which prove this. The most recent one is the Fifth National Conference of Young Literary Creators. After concluding their debates, yesterday the young creators were invited to the Boyana residence, for a meeting with the BCP Central Committee Secretariat.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, who was greeted with exceptional cordiality, addressed informal and warm words to the young writers. He greeted them on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat on the fruitful conclusion of their conference, which traditionally attracts the youth to discuss the most topical issues of their creativity, and facilitates their development as personalities and writers. Describing the restructuring, which has begun in our country, as a great historical event, the first party and state leader outlined the importance and revolutionary essence of the BCP July Concept for renewal all areas of life, as confirmed by the BCP National Conference. Experience already proves the correctness and vitality of restructuring's theoretical foundations, without which it would have been impossible to conduct the profound and qualitative changes in our socialist society. The restructuring, which has engulfed economy, will also continue in the intellectual area. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that after the April plenum the development of this sphere of our life obtained a strong impetus, and that now we dispose of a great artistic-creative potential.

Cordially greeting again the young literary creators, the leader of the party and the country stressed that the evaluation of the people will be the most important criterion for evaluating the ideological-artistic merits of their works. (The speech will be published in the press.)

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was listened to with great attention and interest, and was followed by prolonged applause.

On behalf of his colleagues Valentin Danevski, chairman of the Club of the Young Writers and secretary of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, expressed his gratitude and assured the BCP Central Committee that the young writers will actively and selflessly join the restructuring of our life.

Temperance Movement To Be Reorganized

AU261705 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 Mar 88 p 2

[Article by Georgi Petrov, chairman of the National Temperance Committee: "Social Basis for the Temperance Movement"]

[Excerpts] The practical implementation of party and state documents in the struggle for temperance plays a direct role in transforming Bulgaria into a highly developed and civilized socialist country.

The sale of alcoholic drinks and tobacco considerably decreased in 1987 as compared with 1986. The sales of brandy diminished by 20.4 percent; the sale of sweet, highly concentrated alcoholic drinks, such as vodka, whiskey, gin, cognac, rum, sweet liquors, and others dimished by 19.7 percent and 168 tons less of tobacco products were sold in 1987 compared with 1986. Beer consumption dropped slightly, however wine consumption increased by 5.7 percent. Research shows that wine consumption has increased at the expense of highly concentrated liquors. [passage omitted on methods of persuasion in the struggle against alcoholism and excessive smoking especially among young people] This undoubtedly requires us to expand even more the social basis of the temperance movement. It is obvious that such a nationwide task cannot be resolved only with the forces of temperance societies. This task is the duty of all social, economic, and state organs and organizations.

It is not unimportant that the struggle for temperance is getting rid of its sectarian enthusiasms, and is expanding its activities. A healthy way of life is linked to the consolidation of temperance as a form of behavior and to the development of the moral virtues we have inherited from the fighters for national and social freedom.

The decision on the transfer of the temperance committees to the system of the Fatherland Front is of great theoretical and practical significance. It is a synthesis of various social processes which is also pointed out in the materials of the BCP Central Committee July 1987 Plenum and in connection with the application of international forms of work as a basis for all social organizations and movements. Numerous new factors stem from this as regards the work of social organizations and temperance committees, developed in the decision adopted by the Fatherland Front National Council. It is necessary to overcome the departmental approach and to promote the integration work of all participants in the struggle for temperance so that the problems arising in this struggle may be comprehensively resolved in all their multifarious aspects.

The integration of the temperance committees in the system of the the Fatherland Front contributes to the intensification of its coordinating functions. The temperance committees thus receive social support and become specialized organs dealing with temperance problems in all social, economic, and state organs and organizations. They will also develop as "data banks" providing information on all these questions. [passage omitted]

Leaders' Public Appearances 18-25 March

AU261647 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 19-25 March period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received in Sofia on 22 March PRC Minister of Culture Wang Meng. (Sofia BTA in English 1357 GMT 22 Mar 88) (filed as AU221427) and Yuriy Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 88) (filed as AU221613) In Sofia on 23 March he received the heads of the central planning agencies of the CEMA member countries, who were attending a session in Sofia. (Sofia BTA in English 1439 GMT 23 Mar 88) (filed as AU231505) In Sofia on 25 March Zhivkov received Dr Vincent Tabone, foreign minister of Malta, (Sofia BTA in English 1249 GMT 25 Mar 88) (filed as AU251409) and Viktor Sharapov, the newly appointed Soviet ambassador, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Mar 88) (filed as AU250933) making a speech on the occasion. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 88) (filed as AU251149)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Zdzislaw Sadowski, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Polish Council of Ministers, in Sofia on 23 March. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Mar 88) (filed as AU232021) In Sofia on 25 March he received Maltese Foreign Minister Dr Vincent Tabone. (Sofia BTA in English 1249 GMT 25 Mar 88) (filed as AU251409)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, saw off the Afghan party delegation led by Najmuddin Kawiani at Sofia airport on 22 March. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Mar 88 p 8) (filed as AU241145) In Sofia on 23 March he received Hans Stercken, president of the Interparliamentary Union. (Sofia BTA in English 1254 GMT 23 Mar 88) (filed as AU231332)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, opened in Sliven on 22 March stage one of an extension to the "Dinamo" Plant. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Mar 88 p 2)

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended an orchestral concert in the city of Ruse on 19 March to mark the opening of the "March Music Days" International Festival. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Mar 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, held talks with Dr Vincent Tabone, foreign minister of Malta, in Sofia on 24 March. (Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 24 Mar 88) (filed as AU241930)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, ended his visit to Japan on 20 March, where he had been leading a National Assembly delegation. (Sofia BTA in English 1705 GMT 20 Mar 88) (filed as AU201809) On 21 March he and the delegation returned to Sofia from Tokyo, after a stopover in Moscow. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Mar 88) (filed as AU211919) In Sofia on 23 March he received Dr Hans Stercken, president of the Interparliamentary Union. (Sofia BTA in English 1254 GMT 23 Mar 88) (filed as AU231332)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a conference of young workers in the field of literature in Sofia on 23 March. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Mar 88 p 2) (filed as AU251654)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, spoke at a national trade union conference held in Sofia on 18 March on the work of the municipal trade union councils. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 88 pp 1, 2) (filed as AU212020)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, met with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond in Paris on 23 March, (Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 23 Mar 88) (filed as AU231933) during his visit to attend a session of the Bulgarian-French Committee for Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation that ended on 25 March. (Sofia BTA in English 2029 GMT 25 Mar 88) (filed as AU202103)

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chaired a session of the State and People's Control Committee in Sofia on 22 March that reviewed last year's activities. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Mar 88) In Sofia on 25 March Markov attended a general meeting of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 88) (filed as AU251551)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of culture, science, and education, also attended the conference of young literature workers in Sofia on 23 March. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Mar 88 p 2) (filed as AU251654)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 23 March an RCP working group led by Nicolae Mihai, an RCP Central Committee official. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Mar 88) (filed as AU232055) In Sofia on 24 March he received Fotis Hadhzimikhalis, first secretary of the Youth of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement. (Sofia BTA in English 1643 GMT 24 Mar 88) (filed as AU241815)

Briefs

TU Seminar With Italy

Trade union officials from the Italian General Confederation of Labor have been visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions to take part in a joint Bulgarian-Italian trade union seminar. This is the first event of its kind, giving an opportunity to get to know more about the activity of the two central trade union organizations. Discussions will be held over several days in the Boyana Trade Union House on the work of the Bulgarian and Italian trade unions at the current stage. [Excerpt] [*AU241149 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 23 Mar 88 p 4*]

"Biokhim" Commercial Bank

To ensure possibilities for improving services to clients, to cover the financial and credit activities of the self-managing economic organizations, and to create conditions for making capital investments proven by means of competition—these are the basic aims of the work of the "Biokhim" Commercial Bank. The bank has been set up to provide services to one of the largest sectors in the country, namely the biotechnological and chemical industry. At the meeting of the bank's shareholders held yesterday Boris Mitev, the bank's chairman, reported on the bank's activities and described future prospects. In the future the main tasks of the "Biokhim" Commercial Bank will continue to be aimed at implementing an effective credit policy and establishing itself in the international field. [Excerpts] [*AU251411 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Mar 88 p 2*]

Chinese Writers Delegation

Sofia, March 24 (BTA)—A delegation of the Union of Chinese Writers, led by Mr Ge Yang, editor-in-chief of the literary magazine of the union, paid a visit here. This visit of Chinese men of art as well as the forthcoming

visit which their Bulgarian colleagues will return in April is indicative of the mutual desire to establish creative contacts. At the talks and meetings with the leadership of the Union of Bulgarian Writers and with representatives of Bulgarian publishing houses and editorial offices, the two sides reviewed the possibilities for cooperation in the field of literature and for the exchange of information on important processes in the life of the two peoples. [Excerpt] [*AU241757 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 24 Mar 88*]

Further on Joint CSSR-USSR Military Exercises

Foreign Observers Attend

AU281436 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Observers' Activities at the Exercise"]

[Text] Most—The fourth day of the joint exercise carried out by the ground troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army (CSLA) and the Soviet Army in northwestern Bohemia continued on Friday [25 March]. More than 17,000 soldiers were involved in the exercise on Friday morning, and therefore their activity was viewed (in keeping with the final document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament) by foreign observers.

In the morning the observers left Most for the military area, where they were briefed by Major General Gennadiy Shtyrov, deputy commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in the CSSR, on the geographic location where the exercise is being held and on the initial positions of the exercising troops. The incomplete motorized infantry and tank divisions of the Central Group of Soviet Troops and a motorized infantry battalion of the CSLA took up defensive positions in the terrain. It is their task to ward off an attack, to go into a counterattack, and to return to their previous positions.

After that the foreign generals and officers were taken to the exercising units. They inspected the forward periphery of the defense positions of one of the companies of the motorized infantry battalion. They passed through the trenches and spoke to Soviet soldiers. For instance, U.S. Major General Frederick Franks asked Soviet soldier Oleg Vasilyev about his combat task in the defense, and about the way he communicated with his commander. The U.S. major general was also interested in the way the Soviet soldiers are briefed on the tasks of other units. He received brief and comprehensible replies to his questions. The American general then received further, more detailed information from Major Mikhail Uryupin, commander of the motorized infantry battalion of the Soviet Army.

The observers next made a stop in a tank regiment's area of concentration, where they were able to inspect at close range the military hardware—modern T-72 tanks. The American observers were interested in the tasks of Soviet units; they asked the tank commander about the significance of the tank's identification number, about the function of individual members of the tank crew, and about their age and length of military service. They received exhaustive replies to all their questions.

In the afternoon the observers inspected the emplacement of an artillery detachment of the Soviet Army, and the defense perimeter of a motorized infantry battalion of the CSLA.

The CTK reporters asked Major General Gennadiy Shtyrov whether the Czechoslovak and Soviet sides are fulfilling all the duties following from the Stockholm document during their stay in the exercise area. "The unambiguous answer is: Yes, they are," Gennadiy Shtyrov replied. "Apart from having equipped the observers with maps and other materials, constant telephone communication lines have been ensured for them from the area to their representative offices in Prague, and they can also call their homeland. A team of eight interpreters is taking care of the English translations of statements by our commanders and of talks with the soldiers. We also have a permanent medical care service."

In an interview he gave to the CTK, General Gudmund O. Beitland from Norway positively appraised the conditions prepared for the observers and voiced (inter alia) his appreciation of the fact that he can use his own camera and tape recorder. When asked about his assessment of the significance of the Stockholm document, he said: "Our country approved of its provisions from the very beginning. It is a good thing that we can see your military units in action, that we can be present here. According to what I have seen so far, I can say that this exercise is no threat to anybody."

The exercise, in which 43 observers from 22 countries are taking part, will continue on Saturday.

Exercises End; Next Set in June

LD281706 Prague CTK in English 1212 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK)—The first transport with vehicles and troops which participated in joint manoeuvres of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army left the training area in northwest Bohemia yesterday.

Today and in the next few days the return of troops to their garrisons will continue after the first of the three large-scale military exercises to be held on the territory of Czechoslovakia in 1988.

The next manoeuvres—divisional tactical exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army code-named Sumava 88—will be held in south Bohemia in the first part of June. Observers from countries—CSCE signatories—will again be invited as the number of training troops will exceed 17,000.

The third military exercises scheduled for this year will be attended by about 13,000 troops so that any signatory country can send a specialist for inspection, according to the Stockholm document. Inspection serves mainly the purposes of verifying announced data, numbers of troops and military equipment.

Foreign military observers participated in manoeuvres held in Czechoslovakia for the third time. Most of them appreciated the correct, open and responsible approach of the Czechoslovak and Soviet sides to the organization of the stay and activity of observers.

During the inspection of defence positions or sectors of concentration the observers could freely move among the training troops, talk to them and ask them questions, Colonel Bevers from the Netherlands has said.

More than one year ago, Czechoslovakia was the first CSCE signatory to have invited observers and organized their inspection in tune with the final document of the Stockholm conference. "In fact, we just set an example, a precedent, to be followed and really followed by the other countries, including the NATO states", Colonel Milos Cech, who accompanied the observers has told CTK.

The joint military exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army were held on Czechoslovak territory March 22-28, under the command of First Deputy Commander of the Central Group of the Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia Major-General Viktor Malashkevich.

A total of 43 observers from 22 states watching the exercises in harmony with the Stockholm Conference Final Document ended their activity on March 27.

The foreign observers were seen off by Czechoslovak Army First Deputy Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Jiri Brychta.

Talks on Release of Tatra Crew in Guatemala

AU281746 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 88 p 1

["(ZR)"-signed report: "On the Release of Tatra Expedition Members in Guatemala"]

[Excerpt] Prague—Zdenek Dlesk, Czechoslovak ambassador to Nicaragua, arrived on Thursday night [24 March] in the Republic of Guatemala. In Guatemala City he is conducting talks on the release of five members of the Czechoslovak "Tatra Around the World" expedition.

According to the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zdenek Dlesk conducted negotiations in Guatemala City on the release of the apprehended crew of the "Tatra Around the World" expedition with Julio Martini, Guatemala's deputy minister of foreign affairs.

At the same time Ambassador Zdenek Dlesk established contact with the expedition members.

Further Report on Dascalescu's Visit

AU261900 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 88 p 2

["Communique on C. Dascalescu's Visit"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR at CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's invitation on 21-23 March.

Constantin Dascalescu was received by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Gustav Husak, CSSR president, on which occasion a cordial exchange of messages took place between Milos Jakes and Gustav Husak on the one hand, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, on the other hand.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, laid a wreath at the memorial of the Unknown Soldier.

During his visit to Bratislava, Constantin Dascalescu met Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak SR. The prime minister of the SR of Romania laid a wreath at the memorial of the Slovak National Uprising and visited the TESLA electro-acoustics plant. He also acquainted himself with the development of the South Moravian Region.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and full understanding, the heads of the two governments briefed each other on the present issues of socialist construction in both countries. They assessed the development of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations since their last meeting and exchanged views on the most important international issues.

Lubomir Strougal supplied information about the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session in December 1987 on the main directions of improving the economic mechanism and deepening the democratization of social life.

Constantin Dascalescu supplied information about the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress and the party's national conference in December 1987, oriented toward implementing the program for the country's economic and social development, toward consistently introducing the new economic-financial mechanism and the principles of self-management and self-financing, and toward further intensifying the revolutionary workers democracy.

The heads of the two governments stated with satisfaction that cooperation between the CSSR and the SR of Romania is developing successfully, in keeping with the

Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, in the spirit of the documents and resolutions adopted on top level and in full harmony with the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Romanian people. They stressed the extraordinary significance of meetings and talks between the top representatives of the two countries, which always yield new incentives for the development of mutual cooperation, as corresponds to the basic interests of the people of both countries and of progress, socialism, and peace in the world.

The two statesmen stated that the conclusions and agreements adopted on such occasions are being successfully fulfilled; that the Czechoslovak-Romanian political contacts are actively developing; and that the meetings and the exchange of experience along the line of party and governmental bodies, parliaments, and social organizations are being intensified.

Lubomir Strougal and Constantin Dascalescu deeply analyzed the present situation and the possibilities of developing and further expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation, trade exchanges, cooperation, and specialization.

They stressed that the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the SR of Romania Through the Year 2000 (signed on top level in December 1985) has become the basic and decisive document in further developing mutual economic relations on a qualitatively higher level. At the same time they expressed the conviction that the implementation of this program, which is based on the expanding opportunities and potentials of the national economies of both states, would ensure an increase of the mutual goods exchange, a deeper and more expanded cooperation and specialization in production, and a higher efficiency in scientific-technical cooperation. For this purpose they resolved to intensify efforts to fulfill this program.

They positively appraised the development of mutual economic relations between the CSSR and SR of Romania since their last meeting in October 1985. They termed the years 1986 and 1987 as being particularly successful, when foreign trade turnover was highest, and when certain positive results were achieved in the development of production cooperation and specialization and in scientific-technical cooperation.

Appreciation was expressed with regard to the activities of the Mixed Czechoslovak-Romanian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, of planning agencies, foreign trade agencies, and other economic agencies of the two countries, aimed at expanding mutual economic relations.

The two heads of government underscored the great significance of coordinating the 1991-95 national economy plans of the CSSR and the SR of Romania for the further intensification of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in harmony with the conclusions of the program up to the year 2000. In this context they assured each other of the energetic bilateral approach to resolving the problem of developing the mutual goods exchange in the present 5-year period, with the aim of establishing a good starting point for pursuing mutual economic relations after 1990. It was agreed to continue work on the plan coordination, in harmony with the program formulated by the central planning bodies of the two states.

They stressed the need to intensify cooperation and specialization in production, since in the future this will become the dynamic factor of bilateral economic relations and of a broader implementation of new and more effective forms of cooperation, aimed at ensuring a stable and long-term growth of the mutual trade exchange. The branch ministries have been charged with the task of ensuring the overall task accomplishment as envisaged by the agreements on production cooperation and specialization in the spheres of engineering, power engineering, electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, and so forth, so that the mutual long-term deliveries would be increased on this basis.

Lubomir Strougal and Constantin Dascalescu affirmed that both countries are prepared to intensify cooperation within the CEMA framework, in the spirit of the economic summit conference of CEMA member states and of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Scientific-Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

Furthermore, they discussed new possibilities of developing cooperation in the spheres of culture, education, arts, science, medicine, sports, mass communications media, and so forth, so as to deepen the mutual knowledge of the peoples of the two countries and consolidate their friendship.

When exchanging views on the international situation, the two heads of governments reaffirmed the firm resolve of their countries to act—together with other Warsaw Pact member states and other socialist countries, together with all states in the world that are fighting to preserve peace—in favor of halting the arms race, above all with regard to nuclear armament, in favor of renewing and continuing the policy of detente, peace, and cooperation, resolving all problems by peaceful means and negotiations, and building a new international economic order.

The two heads of government expressed satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit and of the talks, and expressed appreciation of their contribution to the further consolidation of friendly relations and to multilateral cooperation between the CSSR and the SR of Romania, between the peoples of both countries.

Constantin Dascalesacu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal for a friendly official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

VOA Trying To Whitewash Priest-President Tiso

AU280814 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 88 p 2

[Article by Arnost Bak and Jaroslav Kojzar in "Such Are the Facts" column: "Merely a 'Historical' Problem?"]

[Excerpts] Anton Hlinka, or "Father Anton," again spoke about the "situation in our church" for the Voice of America (VOA). This time he spoke in defense of those who are trying (both in our own country and also abroad) to dust off the annals of history and to justify Jozef Tiso by claiming that he had acted as "a barrier against the fascism-promoting endeavors during the existence of the Slovak state."

As we can see, it is no longer a "historical problem"—it has become an attempt to rehabilitate Tiso as a war criminal.

According to the author of the VOA program, Jozef Tiso's conviction and execution not only led to a "crisis," but also evoked a "wave of protests." In the VOA program Anton Hlinka formulated what was obviously the official view of this official U.S. Government correspondent by declaring: "We all (!?!) should strive to put a stop to appraisals of the Ludakist movement and of the Slovak state as a political problem, so that they would remain merely a historical problem."

Munich, the city where Mr Anton Hlinka, VOA commentator, now resides, is also the headquarters of the so-called National Council for Slovakia's Liberation, which entertains close contacts with the Slovak League and other organizations in the United States. In October 1987, this so-called National Council was behind the touching celebrations of the 100th birthday anniversary of Jozef Tiso. [passage omitted]

Every act of this "company" is embellished to the saturation point by anti-Czech and anti-socialist terms (and the same can be said of the so-called World Congress of Slovaks, of which Hlinka is a member). So how is one to understand the current efforts at revanchism, or social reversal, which now permeates the activity of each of these organizations (with the silent approval of their protectors abroad)? Merely as a "historical" affair?

But who was Jozef Tiso? Not merely a priest operating in several places in Slovakia—he was primarily a political figure in Hlinka's reactionary fascist Slovak Ludakist Party and in the Hlinka Guards. Tiso's pro-fascist way of thinking had carried him into A. Hitler's arms, and then into the office of president of the Slovak State, which, "after consultation with the Fuehrer," proceeded to declare Slovakia's separation from the Czechoslovak Republic on 14 March 1939. The very next day Nazi troops invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia.

From that moment on the Nazi authorities could freely dispose with the Slovak economy. [passage omitted]

A new constitution was also adopted, it stressed that God is the source of all power; in practice this meant the consolidation of positions held by political Catholic clericalism. [passage omitted]

On the eve of the Slovak National Uprising, Tiso and his buddies asked Hitler to assist them against their own people. The "request" was granted. [passage omitted]

In order to evade just retribution, Tiso tried to escape justice and to hide under the wings of his friends in one of the many Catholic monasteries but this was one time when justice was not blind, and the originator of mass murders did not escape it.

Mr Anton Hlinka is familiar with all this data. That is why his attempts to shift the crimes perpetrated during the Slovak state from the political level to the merely "historical" level (thus, in fact, pardoning them) cannot succeed. They just cannot. In the name of the tens of thousands of victims of clericalist fascism they cannot.

Jakes, Husak Thank Honecker for Greetings

AU241602 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 88 p 1

[ND report: "CSSR Wants To Further Strengthen the Alliance With the GDR"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Honecker, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we thank you for your cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the working people's victory in February 1948.

We appreciate your great respect for the achievements which the Czechoslovak people have accomplished under the leadership of the CPCZ over the past 40 years. We are determined to raise our society to a new and qualitatively higher level in building socialism in the spirit of the legacy of Victorious February.

We will continue our efforts to further strengthen the close fraternal alliance between our parties and countries, and between all states of the socialist community. In accordance with the results of the recent talks between the highest representatives of the parties of our two

countries, we are doing everything we can to further strengthen socialism, to safeguard peace, and to ensure the victory of progress in the world.

We wish you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, all SED members, and the people of the GDR much success in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

Milos Jakes,

general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee

Gustav Husak,

president of the CSSR.

Jakes Addresses Planning Commission
LD270138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1830 GMT 26 Mar 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, spoke today during a debate at the All-Works CPCZ Conference in the State Planning Commission in Prague.

He stressed that significant changes in policy and in socio-economic development must take place but with guarantees for socialist development and in accord with the interests of the workers. These guarantees are present because it is the party which is leading the ongoing process. Annual members meetings and party conferences, which are currently taking place, must assist significantly in coping well with this task.

Comrade Jakes went on to remind the conference that we will not be able to successfully accomplish tasks which we have set for ourselves in restructuring the economic mechanism if the State Planning Commission does not perform well. Applying the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism in practice and securing both the current and strategic tasks of our economy call for changing the role and increasing the performance and quality of the work by central authorities. The center is indispensable when drawing up a strategy for scientific, technological, and social development; when shaping and implementing state policy; when promoting external economic relations, in particular socialist economic integration; and when shaping the concept of managing the economy and creating demanding economic conditions, as well as in other areas.

Milos Jakes said that we regard it as imperative that the central authorities master the restructuring of the economic mechanism, adopt new approaches linked to the reduction of administrative management, make use of economic tools, and create a thoroughly demanding environment for the proper functioning of the economy in conditions of increased independence and accountability. In connection with restructuring the production and technological base, the central authorities must as founders of the newly established state enterprises guarantee both to the party and society at large an effective structure, Comrade Jakes stressed. It is necessary at the same time to proceed from the premise that the newly established enterprises are to acheive a permanently high degree of effectiveness while meeting the requirements of the community, that they must be capable of realizing successfully the concepts of their long-range development in conditions of independence and accountability, full financial autonomy, and self-financing.

The principles for restructuring the production, technological, scientific, research, and circulation base approved—and ministries as founders of state enterprises are fully responsible for implementing this—provide broad scope for the application of all streamlining proposals aimed at creating more effective organizational structures. At the same time, it is necessary to counter as a matter of principle subjectivism, local or group or personal interests, which are at variance with the community's needs. We are aware of the fact, Milos Jakes went on, that the process of restructuring the production and technological base will not be easy because we are carrying it out as we go along, so to speak. The newly established state enterprises and their integration must guarantee fully the fulfillment of planned tasks, which arise for an enterprise from the approved 5-Year Plan, including obligations accepted in their sector. It is necessary to tackle more effectively and faster the problems that arose during the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th party congress. In this we see the prime political responsibility of leading officials in enterprises and in party bodies and organizations. We expect in the period immediately ahead of us, Comrade Jakes recalled, that the analyses of the development of the national economy and investigations into the management of stocks, which are currently taking place in coordination with central, planning, and cross-section authorities, will contribute to overcoming shortcomings in the existing development, strengthening both the internal and external balance of the national economy and creating favorable conditions for the application of the new economic mechanism in the interest of more marked growth in the effectiveness of the economy in the period ahead.

The central authorities are facing an important task: to organize the preparation of the plan for the years 1989-90 and to seek further possibilities of increasing the formation of material resources in the desired structure. The securing of the stock of goods to meet the needs of the population, the meeting of capital investment requirements both in terms of finances and material resources, and the securing of the material requirements of the nonmanufacturing branches must in particular be the center of attention.

Milos Jakes then went on to address foreign trade relations and stressed that we have to tackle our payments relations with nonsocialist countries and not permit an increase in our indebtedness; we must effectively

fight attempts to solve our problems by an easier way, by accepting foreign credits. He went on to remind the conference of the exceptional importance attached to the work on the completion of the long-range outlook and good quality preparation of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, which must become, in the sense of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, the 5-year plan of significant structural, scientific, and technological transformations, of the high degree of cost-effectiveness and purposefulness of the resources expended on capital investment in our economy.

A resolute start to structurally rebuilding our production and technological base requires that the central authorities, headed by the Planning Commission, clarify the long-range development of the individual branches of the national economy while at the same time purposefully discouraging branches and productions that offer little hope and which have no prospects of succeeding. Only in such conditions will we be able to ensure the essential modernization and re-tooling of the manufacturing base while at the same time expending resources with a purpose. This envisions a broad application of the planned-target approach in shaping development concepts, a substantially deeper integration of our economy into the international division of labor by way of specialization and production sharing, by way of implementing the programs for international socialist division of labor now being prepared, in particular with the Soviet Union. We must thereby create substantially better conditions than before for narrowing down the range of products and for raising the effectiveness of production and research. This concerns all branches of the national economy, especially our engineering sector.

The streamlining of the organizational structures of central authorities, the thorough delination of the framework of relations among them and the area of competence within which they operate, and the elimination of duplications in their activity and excessive number of administrative posts is an important part of the restructuring of the economic mechanism in line with the conclusions of the seventh session of the party's Central Committee. This is the aim of the changes now being prepared. There is to be at the same time a reduction in the number of ministries and central authorities; an adjustment of their structures, content, and methods of their work; and a reduction in the number of managerial staff, deputies, and departmental directors. All the changes we are carrying out, Milos Jakes stressed, are primarily aimed at changing the content, style, and methods of work of the center, raising their standards and effectiveness.

Regarding the State Planning Commission, its activity is to be reappraised so that it will become a conceptual strategic center for economic and social development. Its task is to ensure the preparation of the long-range outlook, including selected planned development concepts and draft state programs for technological, economic, and social transformations. At the same time, the State Planning Commission must in cooperation with the national commissions ensure the preparation of the comprehensive state 5-Year Plan, the coordination of the directions of integrating Czechoslovakia's economy into the international division of labor and participation in the joint planning activity of CEMA, and the preparation of a systematic analysis of the development of the economy for the needs of national economic planning as well as one of the documents for decisions—should the occasion arise—about the adjustments of binding commitments embodied in the state plan within the framework of the regular steering of the development of the economy.

This new concept of the State Planning Commission's function requires it to improve both the composition and methods of its work as a collective body in such a way so as to ensure the integrating role of the State Planning Commission and effective cooperation of all central authorities in the shaping of the state plan.

Milos Jakes then went on to speak about changes in the activity of other central authorities, which will be enshrined in new laws on the organization and competence of central authorities of the state administration. The newly formed economic center must act toward enterprises as a united complex, safeguarding the objectives of the state economic policy.

Milos Jakes went on to say that there had been a great deal of justified criticism voiced during the debate on the restructuring of the economic mechanism of the existing system of planning and management. He stressed that the party regards planned management of the economy as a great gain and advantage of socialism, as the principal tool for carrying out the party's economic and social policy. The fact that our plans had not always possessed the necessary quality, that we had failed to ensure fully structural changes, that there had been serious shortcomings in investment, in making use of the advantages provided by the international division of labor, in assessing our economic potential as well as in the way the structure of the plan was integrated, in the material provision of the plan and in ensuring that production was in line with the needs of the society, changes nothing in this assessment.

The existing content, forms, and methods of planning do, however, no longer correspond to the needs of the economy and its transition to an intensive method of development. For this reason, Milos Jakes said, we envision in connection with the restructuring of the economic mechanism also restructuring the entire system of planning. This is an essential condition for the transition from the administrative forms of management to the employment of economic tools, commodity-money relations, and the application of the law on state enterprise. This also places new demands on the activity of the State Planning Commission and the planning commissions of our two republics.

The party believes it is necessary to increase the role and effectiveness of planning as an active tool in speeding up the country's social and economic development, intensifying production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, and implementing progressive structural changes in the economy, a tool for ensuring balanced and dynamic growth in the economy. This calls for a fundamental improvement in quality and raising the scientific standard of central planning on the basis of a well drawn up long-range outlook, resulting in a 5-year plan, and a thorough analysis of the processes taking place in the national economy. Comrade Jakes stressed that the state plan must express incomparably better than up to now the party's economic policy and to direct in a unified way all key strategic national economic relations, ensure effective linkage of material and value aspects of the economic, scientific, technological, and economic development in efficient cooperation among all central authorities of the united national economic center, as well as making use of the creative contribution made by enterprises. The essense of this new concept of the combined comprehensive plan is a distinctly higher joint responsibility and joint activity by all central authorities which share in the preparation and shaping of the plan. In the interest of achieving a comprehensive plan, it is necessary to alter fundamentally its structure and content. The state plan must integrate all key components of the plan for scientific and technological development, the financial and currency plan, and the plan for the development of prices. It is essential to increase the role of the national economic plan in shaping the structure of the economy and ensuring its internal and external balance.

The extent of direct tasks will be restricted markedly. We will replace them by economic methods of management, Milos Jakes said.

Using long-range economic tools, such as unified economic normatives, levies, and the like, will in principle be an integral part of the state 5-year plan. Their knowledgable setting is one of the basic prerequisites for the success of restructuring and the qualitative improvement of the economic mechanism.

The relationship between the State Planning Commission and branch central authorities, which as a part of the center must join in actively drawing up concepts and state 5-year plans and which will, within the framework of authority given to them by the law, detail further normatives, specific tasks, and limits down to the individual organizations must be tackled anew. The transition from the prevailing direct methods to economic methods of management will also require a fundamental change in the content and style of work of the State Planning Commission. It is above all necessary to ensure that the plan is integrated both in terms of material and value aspects and a harmony between factual and system decisions. It is necessary to a much greater degree than up to now, in direct relationship to tackling factual problems, to shape proposals for value conditions and underpinning the realization of these commitments in the financial, credit, prices, and other fields. Analytical activity in assessing the realization of the plan's projections must also be deepened substantially so that the conclusions from such analyses can be employed effectively to steer the course of the economy.

These new demands on the work of planning authorities must be also manifested in the organization of the internal structure of the State Planning Commission. The entire apparatus must quickly put an end to yielding to pressure exerted by individual sectors and to giving priority to local and sectional interests. This requires it to continually intensify the knowledge of all officials about the course of economic and social processes, react flexibly to possible deviations, and push through consistently socially-wide needs. The State Planning Commission must operate as a conducting point of the center for long-range social and economic strategy and the comprehensive state plan. It must become in the spirit of Lenin's directive the scientific and economic staff of the country.

In its activity, Milos Jakes went on, we place emphasis in particular on gearing Czechoslovakia further to socialist economic integration, to our activity in working out a long-range concept of the international division of labor, and the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress up to the year of 2000, to the coordination of plans and investment policy.

At issue are complicated tasks which place high political, specialized, and moral demands above all on Communists in the apparatus of the state, the Czech and Slovak Planning Commissions. The high degree of responsibility of central planning authorities arises above all from the fact that they are responsible for the comprehensive preparation of fundamental party decisions regarding the securing of the national economic development of the whole society. They have thereby, naturally, their own share in the problems and shortcomings of our economy, especially in that the structural changes are not carried out in such a way as required. Closely linked to this is disorder in investment policy. The planning authorities must pay increased attention to this, including joint responsibility for the simplification of the entire investment process. This is why it is necessary for Communists in the planning authorities to set about with greater thoroughness and be mindful of principles examining individual investment undertakings and guarantee that only those will be carried out out of the resources owned by the whole society which are in line with our long-range objectives.

Comrade Milos Jakes went on to recall the need for greater commitment and in particular for thoroughness and adherence to principles by the State Planning Commission. He stressed that restructuring the economic mechanism and reorganizing the center is aimed at increasing the real importance of national economic planning. Society must shape and purposefully remold

objective conditions of its economic being and overall life. In this connection, Milos Jakes spoke about the importance of party work and said that restructuring will test the quality of cadres and their ability to carry out current tasks. It is the responsibility of party organizations to ensure that with the reduction of the number of officials only the best—technically, politically, and morally mature; highly efficient officials—remain in central authorities. At the same time, care must be taken to ensure that the abilities and experiences of those officials who will be transferred to other jobs continue to be tapped for the benefit of the whole of our society. Party organizations must lead the struggle for changing ways of thinking in the apparatuses of central authorities; they must combine the preparation and shifting of the economy to the new economic mechanism with the fulfillment of the planned tasks of the 3d year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan where our problems are not small.

At the close of his speech at the all-works party conference in the State Planning Commission, Comrade Milos Jakes voiced the conviction that Communists working in the State Planning Commission will accomplish their tasks, that they will lead the struggle for promoting the fundamental restructuring of the economic mechanism.

CPCZ CC Presidium Prepares for 8 April Session

AU281520 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Report on CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session; Preparations for CPCZ Central Committee's April Session Continue; Annual Members' Meetings a Significant Start of a New Phase of Communist Party Work Within the Restructuring Process; Approval of Basic Directions in Developing the State's Family Policy and of Government Measures; Speech at the Solemn October Session on the 70th Anniversary of Czechoslovakia's Establishment To Be Delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak"]

[Text] Prague—During its Friday [25 March] deliberations, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium continued its preparations for the next CPCZ Central Committee session, which is to convene on 8 April. In this context it discussed information about the course of annual members meetings held to date in primary CPCZ organizations. According to the report, 39,000 primary party organizations (i.e. 86 percent of their total number) had held annual members meetings by 16 March; these were attended by 88 percent of all Communists, 23 percent of whom spoke in the discussion. It was stated that the annual members meetings have become a significant start of a new phase of the Communist Party's work within the restructuring process, but that so far no striking changes have taken place in the style, methods, and forms of party work. Despite the undoubted efforts to overcome the manifestations of formalism, routine, and inertia, certain primary organizations are still not fully prepared for the independent and creative accomplishment of restructuring tasks under their conditions. The higher party agencies, above all party district committees and their aktiv, still have to grant effective assistance to party organizations.

The Presidium assessed the report on the conclusions and measures adopted after the discussion of suggestions submitted by CPCZ Central Committee members and candidate members during the debate at the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session in December 1987. The next CPCZ Central Committee session will be briefed on this report.

The Presidium also dealt with the topical issues of the state's family policy. It stated that the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress on family welfare have led to the adoption of an urgent task: to deepen the stability of families and to improve the preparation of young people for marriage and responsible parenthood. The individual agencies and organizations responsible for family welfare, for ideological and educational work, and for the protection of children and young people, as well as the two republican governments, have for several years been adopting measures aimed at improving education toward responsible parenthood and at alleviating the effects of family disintegration on minors. However, despite a certain improvement in the education of young people, these measures have made no apparent impact on enhancing the stability of families. In our present society the family remains the basic social unit which shapes man and his social character, and thus simultaneously affects the overall development of the society. The following main trends have become stabilized in family development: a diminishing number of family members (about 84 percent of all families with children have 1-2 children per family); an increasing number of incomplete families due to divorce; and the parallel existence of up to four generations, due to the parents being young at the birth of their first child. Separate households and the increased isolation of the older generation are typical of this last trend.

The Presidium expressed approval of the basic trends in the development of the state's family policy and of the measures adopted by the Federal Government on 10 March. The crux of the matter is to influence the consolidation of families by every accessible means, i.e. legal, economic, medical, educational, and ideological propaganda means, to remove the discovered shortcomings, and to set up an effective system for preventing the disintegration of families. The CSSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs was charged with working out a concept of the state's family policy.

The Presidium also decided to convene (and to see to the political-organizational ensurance of) a solemn meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee Presidium, and the CSSR Government on the 70th anniversary of the establishment of an independent Czechoslovakia—an anniversary which is a turning point in our history. The solemn meeting will be held in the Spanish Hall of the Prague

Castle on Thursday, 27 October. The festive speech will be delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR president.

The Presidium discussed the report on the course and results of the conference of the Central Committee secretaries of the fraternal parties of socialist countries who are responsible for ideological issues, which took place in Ulaanbaatar on 16-17 March 1988. It appraised the significance and results of the contribution made by the conference to the improvement of international ideological cooperation of the fraternal parties in socialist countries. It charged the appropriate state agencies and institutions with the task of ensuring the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the conference.

The Presidium heard the report on the results of the friendly working visit paid by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, and on his negotiations with the Czechoslovak representatives. It charged the appropriate agencies with the task of working out the conclusions drawn from the Czechoslovak-Romanian talks, and of adopting the necessary measures for further developing mutual cooperation.

The session also assessed information on the ensurance of tasks following from the talks conducted by Comrades Milos Jakes and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPCZ and CPSU Central Committee general secretaries respectively, and from the working meeting between the chairmen of the two parts of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; it also assessed information on the results of the 126th CEMA Executive Committee session held in Moscow on 2-4 February.

U.S. Troop Exercises in West Berlin
AU280946 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—During the early morning hours on Friday [25 March] troop exercises including several hundred U.S. soldiers took place in the U.S. occupied sector of West Berlin. The occupation forces, which are in charge in West Berlin, moved in numerous vehicles along the GDR border and carried out observations and target practice.

Tisch Speech in New Vacation Center
AU261826 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 88 p 2

[Speech by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, during the takeover of the new vacation center in Waren on 23 March: "In This Way Man Benefits From Disarmament; Speech by Harry Tisch During the Takeover of the Vacation Center"]

[Text] Dear Colleagues, Dear Comrades and Friends:

It is a great pleasure for the FDGB to take over the buildings and facilities in Waren-on-Mueritz, in order to use them as a vacation center of the trade unions.

On behalf of the more than 9.5 million trade unionists of our country, I want to cordially thank the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker, and the GDR Government for it.

Where now a FDGB vacation center is being established, there was formerly a base for Soviet shorter-range missiles. They had been brought there because NATO began in 1983 to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, above all in the FRG.

A Benefit for Peace, a Benefit for All [subhead]

Thus the Warsaw Pact states were forced to rearm. It was not a step taken gladly, but it was necessary in order to reliably guarantee the security of the socialist community of states. Our party called on us to struggle even more resolutely for disarmament and peace.

By withdrawing the shorter-range missiles, the Soviet Union, in agreement with the GDR and the CSSR, meets a stipulation of the treaty signed by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 8 December 1987, even before its ratification.

Now an FDGB vacation center is being established here. In this way it is demonstrated again that in our socialist republic the benefit of the people and the safeguarding of peace are inseparably linked.

Our worker-peasant state consistently transforms the possibilities arising from steps of disarmament into a further increase of the quality of the working people's lives! We are firmly convinced: Disarmament is a benefit for peace, a benefit for all people in the world! It is clearly demonstrated here today how in socialism disarmament has immediate benefits for people and their welfare. Peace, work, and social security are fundamental conditions for a dignified existence.

For us, the fundamental human right to a life of peace is paramount. We respect and implement human rights by guaranteeing full employment, social security, and broad democratic participation, as well as good and expanding conditions for recuperative vacations and leisure pursuits.

This indivisible connection between a strong socialism and a secure peace is also reflected in our motto: "My job is my place to struggle for peace."

Dear colleagues, we have always supported peace with our hearts and minds. The international meeting in the GDR for nuclear-free zones which was proposed for 1988 under the aegis of Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, also serves this purpose. This has shaped our actions at all times, and continues to do so. All the poison aimed at socialism in our country—I say it quite openly—is incitement, lies, and slander.

Our ideal, the ideal of socialism, is a world without nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. This is a world of peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the peoples, a world in which the means won by disarmament are used to further increase the working people's standard of living.

Therefore we want all the diabolical materials to disappear from our earth. We are also for radical disarmament in the conventional sector.

In the West This Should be an Occasion for Reflection [subhead]

Mikhail Gorbachev submitted further peace proposals for the Mediterranean region in his speech in Belgrade a week ago. More and more proposals and initiatives are emanating from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, in order to bring a world of peace closer to mankind. By contrast, the most aggressive circles in NATO are devoting themselves to the modernization of nuclear weapons and the creation of new weapons. In the United States the production of perilous new chemical weapons has begun.

Our position, on the other hand, is to advance from one zero option to another so that the world is free of nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

Colleagues, this new FDGB vacation center is a good example of how disarmament can also be socially effective. Without wanting to interfere we pose the question:

Could this not also cause the Western countries to consider how the elimination of the intermediate-range missiles can be turned into a practical social benefit for working people?

When we look to the west of the Elbe and Werra we see continuing high mass unemployment there, the individual's increasing fear for his existence, the rigorous dismantling of social services, and the expansion of the new poverty as the determining signs of the times. Instead of increasing military expenditure, the money should be used to make the lives of the people easier. We know that this corresponds to many demands raised by trade union colleagues in the capitalist states.

Dear colleagues, in the GDR the FDGB is the main carrier of the recreational possibilities of the workers class and all working people. By early July the first vacationers will move into this new home. The FDGB will then have at its disposal more than 695 vacation homes. By this new home the recreational possibilities of our trade union members are further enriched.

Thus our tested course of the unity of economic and social policy will serve the benefit and the happiness of the working people in this respect and can be noticed in the family, too.

We consistently pursue this good, truly humanist policy in all fields. We work for this, we strengthen and comprehensively protect our socialist fatherland, the GDR, for this purpose. Therefore, we use all our power for a strong socialism and a secure peace.

I wish all working people, all families who will spend their vacations here in this home, a good time and recreation.

Fischer Receives Austrian Official for Talks

LD252139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 25 Mar (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Ambassador Dr Thomas Klestil, general secretary for foreign affairs at the Austrian Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two politicians praised the high level of relations achieved between the GDR and Austria.

They assessed the trustful political dialogue and the mutually beneficial cooperation as an example of the construction cooperation of states with differing social orders which has a positive effect on the overall European climate. Dealing with international issues, Oskar Fischer and Dr Thomas Klestil advocated further progress in the disarmament process in order—building on the results of the Washington summit meeting and the conclusion of the Soviet U.S. treaty on the elimination of their land-based medium-range missiles—to stabilize lasting peace, security, and detente in the world.

They briefed each other on their states' specific contributions to the easing of the international climate, with Oskar Fischer emphasizing the broad international agreement to the appeal for a "meeting for nuclear-free zones" in Berlin in June 1988.

After their talks Oskar Fischer and Dr Thomas Klestil, in the presence of Dr Stephan Supranowitz, director of the Office for Legal Protection of GDR Properties, and of Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the GDR, exchanged the ratification documents on the treaty on settling the open property issues between the GDR and the Republic of Austria concluded in 1987.

Economic Relations With Romania Discussed

LD242305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 24 Mar (ADN)—Economic relations between the GDR and Romania were discussed in Berlin on Thursday by GDR Vice Premier Guenther Kleiber, chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-Romania Joint Governmental Commission, and Nicolae Vaidescu, Romanian minister of electrical engineering. The talk centered on specialization and cooperation in production, including joint research work. Particular attention was paid to growing economic efficiency and high scientific-technological standard of products, in line with international standards.

In the course of his stay, the Romanian guest had detailed talks with Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery construction, and Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, as well as with Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles. Minister Vaidescu visited large factories of the electrical and electronics sector in Berlin and Dresden.

Interviews With Church Officials Forbidden

AU290908 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Mar 88 p 2

[Hans Ulrich Kersten dispatch: "Muzzle for GDR Church; East Berlin Prevents Interview"]

[Text] East Berlin—The GDR authorities have muzzled the Evangelical Church. Lately, church officials have been permitted to give interviews to Western journalists only with the permission of the State Secretariat for Church Affairs. This measure has partially suspended Article 27 of the GDR Constitution, which says: "Every GDR citizen has the right...to freely and publicly express his opinion...no one must be put at a disadvantage if he exercises this right."

This restriction has been brought to light recently by the Berlin correspondent of Suedwestfunk, who wanted to interview Superintendent General Manfred Stolpe of

East Berlin, deputy chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. Despite the fact that the appointment had already been scheduled, the interview did not take place. The GDR Foreign Ministry only informed the correspondent that the State Secretariat for Church Affairs would decide whether Stolpe or someone else would be available for an interview.

Similar reasons have caused the ban on Western reports on the session of the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Saxony over the weekend [19-20 March]. No information is to be permitted to seep through on the relations between the East Berlin leadership and the leadership of the Evangelical Church, which currently are very tense. The concerns and problems of many GDR citizens in their daily life in real socialism are being voiced in an increasingly clear way. The GDR leadership does not have any internal problems in this respect: Church papers are subject to state censorship.

GDR's Willi Stoph Arrives in Budapest

LD291623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522

[Text] Budapest, 29 Mar (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Budapest this afternoon on an official friendship visit. He is there at the invitation of Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz.

Willi Stoph and those accompanying him were cordially welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and trade minister, Dr Gyula Horn, under secretary of state at the foreign ministry, and other Hungarian figures.

Kadar Receives Greek Communist Leader

LD291220 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Janos Kadar received the general secretary of the Greek Communist Party. In their talks they emphasized that the reform processes unfolding in the socialist countries contribute significantly to strengthening international peace and security. Janos Kadar and Kharilaos Florakis urged the curbing of the arms race and strengthening collaboration between the international communist movement and other peaceloving movements.

At the talks they expressed their conviction that the cooperation between the two parties well serves the interests of both the Hungarian and Greek peoples.

'Comradely Talks' Held

LD291352 Budapest MTI in English 1319 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—On Tuesday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), met at the Central Committee headquarters Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE), who is staying in Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

In cordial, comradely talks the parties exchanged views on the most important issues of international life and the international communist and labour movement. The leaders of the two parties reconfirmed their intention to make further efforts to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and all peace-loving, anti-imperialist and progressive forces. The sides emphasized that the processes of renewal and reform unfolding in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries and the new way of thinking have made a considerable contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security. They highly appreciated and assured of their support the constructive and significant proposals of the socialist countries, providing realistic and mutually acceptable opportunities for making a decisive progress and concluding decisive agreement in the various fields of disarmament. They pointed out that further efforts are required to curb the arms race threatening the survival of mankind and to promote disarmament.

Janos Kadar and Kharilaos Florakis informed one another on the state of the two countries, and the work and topical tasks of their parties. They highly appreciated the traditionally good, regular comradely relations between the HSWP and the KKE. They expressed their conviction that the further strengthening of inter-party cooperation was successfully serving the interests of the two countries and the Hungarian and Greek peoples, and the common causes of international peace and security.

The meeting was attended by Attila Gecse, deputy head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department as well as by Spiros Stathakis, member of the KKE Central Committee, and Dimos Foundalis, member of the CC's press office, accompanying the KKE general secretary.

Szabo Returns From Soviet Kolkhoz Congress

LD251815 Budapest MTI in English 1623 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI)—Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Council of Hungarian Cooperatives (TOT), returned to Budapest from Moscow Friday. Istvan Szabo attended the 4th congress of the Soviet kolkhozy, and addressed the session. The president of TOT met Deputy Prime Minister Vsevolod Murahovskiy, president of the Gosagroprom, and held talks with Ivan Kuhar, president of the kolkhoz council, and Pavel Fedirkov, chairman of Centrosoyuz.

Grosz, Sarlos Meet With New Yugoslav Envoy

LD282102 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, met on an introductory visit Rudolf Sova, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

Suzuki Car Plant Deal Runs Into Problems

AU290732 Paris AFP in English 0228 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (AFP)—A 225-million-dollar (?deal) for a plant to assemble small Suzuki cars in Hungary is hanging fire because of financial problems and rival projects involving Soviet and Czechoslovak firms, officials have said here.

Industry Minister Frigyes Berecz said in an interview with the weekly magazine VASARNAPI HIREK that the deal "has a between 50- and 60-per-cent chance of going through, but financial problems remain."

Mr. Berecz said the current proposal, under which the Japanese automaker would provide 40 per cent of the hard currency needed to build the plant, would mean that the cars would be about twice as expensive as comparable Eastern-bloc models such as the Soviet Lada.

Reliable sources here said that Hungarian officials were asking Suzuki to put up more of the capital, and also agree to buy unsold models of the car, the 765-cubic-centimetre Alto model.

A draft agreement signed by Hungary and Suzuki on March 9 called for a joint venture producing 50,000 Altos per year.

But Mr. Berecz said Hungary was studying a rival deal with the Soviet builder Zaporozech, and had also held talks with the Czechoslovak producer Skoda.

Under the Zaporozech plan, Hungarian firms would supply key car components to plants in the Soviet Union, and receive 50,000 Soviet vehicles per year in exchange. The minister gave no details of the contacts with Skoda.

Talks with Suzuki are due to reopen next month.

Criticism of MSZMP Economic Moves Viewed

LD281111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0948 GMT 28 Mar 88

[By Srdjan Basic]

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (TANJUG)—During preparations for the next May conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), more and more often being heard is insistence among the domestic general public on having the party define only the basic development directions in the future and leave economic moves over to the government, chambers and enteprises.

Being heard here often at present is that the HSWP has lost something of its reputation and is no longer entitled to making mistakes whose all-in effect has come to expression in a three-year-long stagnation of the Hungarian economy.

The party is being more and more charged here with too much of centralisation, with the mushrooming of unintelligible regulations and restrictions, with being slow to react to demands of the times, with a policy of redistribution which deprives enterprises successful in busines of as much as 90 percent of their earnings so as to finance loss-making enterprises.

Those in the know of circumstances in Hungary point out that time has come - when the national economy is involved - for political decision-making to deal only with initiatives, protection of general interests and fundamental concepts, whereas decisions on the rest of matters should be left with the government, chambers and enterprises.

The party newspaper TARSADALMI SZEMLE considers that the HSWP leadership should get rid of some of its former prejudices.

"Any reform in socialism - viewed globally - cannot live up to expectations short of a close cooperation with the capitalist countries as based on equality and mutual benefits," the paper estimates.

A new view of the world - deprived of dogmatism, apologetics, illusions and idealism - is growingly closer to Hungarian society. Testifying to this are disputes over appropriateness of various property forms, political pluralism, a more equitable rating the worth of intellectual work, over benefitting from foreign capital in private intiatives.

A new ideological approach will contribute to quicker changes in the political system and, by so doing, in the national economy as well, it is evaluated here. The forthcoming May HSWP conference should, it is expected, at least partly solve such dilemmas.

Further on Government Spokesman's Statement

AU281150 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Mar 88 pp 1,3

[Correspondent Janos Gy. Kiss' report: "Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference—The Council of Ministers Holds Meeting—The Government Establishes Councils Board—Report on the Situation of the Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County"—in Budapest on 25 March]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] NEPSZAVA: At the spring session of the National Assembly held last week, a greater-than-usual number of interpellations were submitted, and the answers given to two of them—one submitted to the chairman of the Price Office, and the other to the president of the Hungarian National Bank, that is, to state secretaries—were not adopted by the National Assembly, as the majority of deputies voted them down. The essence of my question is the following: Does this mean that the National Assembly actually rejected the opinion of the government? If so, what conclusions has the government drawn from this?

[Banyasz] The conclusion, of course, is not that it must resign! Both issues—a uniform electric power tariff and reduced bank credits are important domestic policy and economic issues which; are continually on the agenda of the government. By exercising its rights, the National Assembly rejected the answers given by the chairman of

the Price Office and the president of the Hungarian National Bank. These issues have been transferred to the Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly. The government will supply the committee with all the necessary information to enable it to discuss the issues and to form an objective position in the matter.

MISKOLC DELI HIRLAP: In its debate on the situation in Borsod County, has the government seen any possibility of providing some concrete help in easing the housing, public transportation, and public utility problems in Miskolc? The proposal of the county council included additional financial assistance.

[Banyasz] If I sufficiently understood the report of the Executive Committee of the Borsod County Council and I paid attention to the ensuing debate, there was no mention of concrete funds in either of them. It is true, however, that the government has made a very thorough analysis of the current situation in Miskolc and its development problems so far. It has been concluded that the housing problem in Miskolc is second in its urgency after Budapest. The dynamic housing construction and town planning characteristic of previous times has slowed down. The planned renovation of the town's old buildings has been postponed. The crowded public transportation in the city also requires a thorough reorganization. In its report, the Borsod County Council asked for the assistance of the government to solve these problems, and a complete understanding prevailed in the debate. [passage omitted]

VESZPREMI NAPLO: The deadline on the opening of the so-called travel bank accounts is 31 March 1988. Has this "dollar-creating" action been successful and is it possible that the government might extend the deadline?

[Banyasz] A total of almost 140 million forints' worth of hard currency had been deposited in 13,551 accounts by the end of last week. The turnover has particularly increased in recent weeks. While, previously, the value of foreign travel accounts hardly increased by 10 million forints a week, last week showed an increase of 20 million forints. If this trend continues, the amount deposited in travel accounts will, most probably, exceed 150 million forints by 31 March. Is that much or little? One can hear different opinions. Some say that this is more than we expected. Others say that the population was very cautious in making use of this opportunity. In any case, the government does not plan at present to extend the deadline. [passage omitted]

Dissident in Paris Interviewed on Domestic Issues

PM291034 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 25 Mar 88 p 17

[Interview with Hungarian dissident Gaspar Miklos Tamas by Jean-Francois Richard in Budapest—date not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] As the French foreign minister arrives in Budapest,the dissidents are making a show of strength. This visit is being made just after the show of strength by dissidents on 15 March when 10,000 demonstrators commemorated the anniversary of the 1848 revolution. Gaspar Miklos Tamas, one of the dissidents' spokesmen, explained the political situation in Hungary to LE QUOTIDIEN. He was born in Transylvania, and fled Romania around 10 years ago to settle in Budapest. He defines himself as a "free-thinking philosopher," and was fired from his job as a university lecturer in 1982 for "dissident activities." He contributes to several "samizdat" publications.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What are the prospects for Hungarian dissidence?

Gaspar Miklos Tamas: I think that we have built up enough experience to turn us from a fringe group into one of the possible focuses of the Hungarian people's public and independent opposition. We are already being used to express views on or demands for different forms of society. It satisfies us to be used in this way.

LE QUOTIDIEN: How have your relations with official or "semi-official" circles developed in the past few months?

Gaspar Miklos Tamas: A revealing example of the situation is that the experts who previously gave their advice to the government are now trying to advise us. The most well-known reformers leave their offices in the prime minister's office at 1600 hours, and have informal meetings with us. Their work at their offices is drudgery, their work with us is political activity. The MSZMP no longer has any allies worthy of confidence. The party is alone....

LE QUOTIDIEN: Were you not invited to a public conference on 6 March?

Gaspar Miklos Tamas: It was a conference organized by the Forum of Hungarian Democrats which is run by populist writers accepted by the government. But it is now a meeting place for all independent political groups. Just 6 months ago, it would have been unthinkable for me to deliver a speech there.

LE QUOTIDIEN: To what do you attribute such a radical change?

Gaspar Miklos Tamas: There are two important factors. The first is the economic crisis, the second is awareness of that crisis. There have been crises in the past, but this is the first time that everybody knows about it and is talking about it. The party is on the defensive and is undergoing an ideological crisis which is taking the form of simple phenomena: a cadre crisis, for instance, because it can no longer find the young intellectual cadres which it needs. People are now refusing to take responsibility in the party because it no longer has any prestige. One of the Communist Youth League secretaries announced in the newspaper MAGYAR NEMZET that the organization has lost 200,000 members in 2 years. This man, who is one of my former students, also

announced that, in some universities, the Communist Youth League has a tiny minority of support. Almost all students were in the Communist Youth League, willingly or unwillingly, 5 years ago.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Are the reforms which are being introduced in the Soviet Union having an influence on this crisis?

Gaspar Miklos Tamas: In a sense I think so. Gorbachev has become a reference point for the reform of the Hungarian party. But, for the past 3 years, the fact that Gorbachev has been talking about reforms and not doing anything has produced some degree of defeatism in our country.

Everybody claims to be reformist, everybody claims to want democracy. But the practical measures we are seeing are the doubling of policemen's wages, an increase in the number of "workers' guards" and party militiamen, and an increase in the powers of the Union for the Defense of the Homeland—a paramilitary organization. These are the practical measures which have been taken! However, everybody is talking about pluralism and parliamentary democracy.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Hungarian dissidents are still widely scattered. Do you think that they will try to become more united?

Gaspar Miklos Tamas: Yes. I think that the situation will force us to organize to clearly and publicly announce our political objectives. We must do this to win support from people.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What are your short-term political objectives?

Gaspar Miklos Tamas: Aside from basic freedoms like press freedom and the freedom to hold meetings, we must seek a kind of constitutionalism which would limit the party's powers. It might be allowed some privileges, but they would be limited and any violation of those limits would be penalized.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Do you think that the way in which the situation is developing could lead to the formation of political parties or independent or even illegal trade unions?

Gaspar Miklos Tamas: I think that the answer is yes. I just do not think that an independent trade union could have the same importance as Solidarity in Poland. The social structure is very different in Hungary. But, at all events, I think that embryonic political parties will be formed in the near future. The need for ideology and political debate is so pressing that this is inevitable....

KISZ CC Meets To Prepare for Party Conference

AU290853 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 88 p 3

["Correspondent's" report: "Preparation of Youth for the Party Conference—The KISZ Central Committee Holds Meeting"]

[Text] At its meeting on 26 March, the KISZ Central Committee discussed the youth movement's tasks connected with the national party conference. It heard a report on the work style and work methods of the KISZ Central Committee, was briefed on topical issues of the international youth movement. It also considered proposals on the issues to be discussed at the meetings between the leaders of the KISZ and the National Trade Union Councils [SZOT] and between the KISZ and PPF leaders.

Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, informed the those present about the recent MSZMP Central Committee meeting and stressed that the KISZ members must also thoroughly prepare for the national party conference. Hamori proposed that the leaders and members of the KISZ should participate in the upcoming debates of the party basic organizations and of leading party organs. The task facing the KISZ is to implement the guidelines formulated at the 11th KISZ Congress and during the youth movement "Our Future Is at Stake!", and to support the party efforts in the main issues concerning youth. The KISZ Central Committee decided not to hold a national KISZ conference prior to the party conference, but the KISZ Central Committee will hold an extended session.

After hearing the report on the work style and work methods of the KISZ, the body postponed the debate on the report until the next meeting.

KISZ Central Committee Secretary Peter Emod informed the Central Committee about topical issues of the international youth movement, including the preparations for the fourth Soviet-Hungarian friendship festival. The restructuring process under way in the Soviet Union and the Hungarian reform process, as well as the way the youth associations can contribute to these processes will the main issues of the political program at the festival to be held in Vilnius in June. Efforts will be made to ensure the representation of all strata of the youth in the Hungarian delegation to the festival.

The first meeting between the PPF and KISZ leaders will take place on 7 April. Peter Emod informed the meeting about the plans for making KISZ-PPF relations closer. KISZ Central Committee Secretary Sandor Szoradi said that there is no agreement yet on a date for the meeting between SZOT and KISZ leaders.

At the meeting, Csaba Hamori handed out decorations on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

An exhibition of pictures opened at the KISZ Headquarters: the pictures illustrate the training facility for agricultural workers' in Nicaragua—built as a result of the decision of the 11th KISZ Congress—and the life of the young people there.

Trade Ministry Report Published
Budapest Nepszava in Hungarian 25 Mar 88 pp 1,5

Unattributed Report:"Turnover Report by the Trade Ministry—Retail Trade Turnover Decreased"]

[Excerpt] According to a recent Trade Ministry report on the turnover of goods, in the first 2 months of 1988, retail trade amounted to 87.3 billion forints, 7.7 percent more in comparable prices, and 9.3 percent less in quantity than in the same period last year. The data for the first 2 months of 1988 show a decrease in demand for almost all types of consumer goods compared to the same period last year, and the consumers searched primarily for cheaper goods in shops. Consumers purchased only what was absolutely necessary for their daily needs; the turnover in catering facilities was small, and the sale of clothing also decreased. However, there continues to be great interest in durable consumer goods. According to trade experts, this is due primarily to the fact that consumers expect further price increases and more shortages in recent months.

The stock of consumer goods trade was 93.2 billion forints at the end of February 1988, 0.7 percent less than in the same period last year in current prices. The decrease occurred mainly in wholesale stores. Stock began to be replenished in February and the increase in stocks amounted to 1.8 billion forints' worth of goods in a month.

The supply of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit in February was normal for the season. [passage omitted]

Nemeth Visits Bekes County, Meets With Officials
Budapest MTI in English
1852 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, arrived in Bekes County on a two-day visit on Monday. In Bekescsaba Karoly Nemeth was informed on the life of the county by local party and state leaders. They reported that favourable experiences were gained in industry in the new year, the capacities of enterprises are working to orders and, after years of drought, a good harvest is expected in agriculture. Then Karoly Nemeth, accompanied by the local leaders, visited the Gyula headquarters of the Koros regional water directorate to obtain information on flood prevention. The president of the Presidential Council also studied the situation at the Szanazug flood prevention centre near the White Koros.

Press Conference on Energy Policy Rationalization
Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian
26 Mar 88 pp 1,4

[Report by Tibor Flanek: "Rationalization in Energy Policy—Reduced Material Consumption—Less Natural Gas Used in Power Stations—The Heviz Water Level Will Be Restored—Press Conference in the Parliament"]

[Text] Government Commissioner Laszlo Kapolyi held a press conference in Parliament on 26 March on the main trends of energy policy. According to his statements, the Energy Policy Council has concluded in its guidelines that the various consumers must reduce their energy demands, and that means that the rationalization of the structure of energy consumption is a priority task. The resources inherent in rational energy saving have been largely exhausted today. Therefore, new possibilities of energy saving can be provided by introducing electronics and by modernizing the system of measurement and control, and the technology involved.

In the system of electric power supply, we must strive to widely introduce technical solutions that can reduce the peak levels of energy consumption. There is also a need to increasingly use installations in production and in household consumption that use less energy as a result of electronization.

There is also a close connection between energy demand and material saving: The reduced consumption of material by applying modern construction procedures can lead to enormous energy saving results. This must also be stressed because the energy expenditures of the processing industry branches are considerably lower than the energy expenditures of the basic material industry sectors.

The requirement according to which the annual growth in energy consumption at the level of the people's economy should not exceed 30-35 percent of the growth in the overall national income continues to be in effect.

After speaking about the tasks of rationalizing energy consumption, Laszlo Kapolyi spoke in detail about the program of power station construction in the coming years. Kapolyi stressed that a major task is to construct the 2x1,000 megawatt nuclear power station in Paks; the first 1,000-megawatt block must provide electric power by 1995. An advanced date for the construction of a coal-fuel power plant in Bukkabrany was also discussed in the debate of the Energy Policy Council, but the issue was discarded for various reasons, including consideration for the protection of the environment. Hungary has

accepted the responsibility to considerably reduce its sulfur pollution, and only environmentally-protective nuclear power stations can fulfill this requirement.

The possibilities of ensuring the extra electric power needed until the next nuclear power block begins operation was also mentioned at the press conference: The temporary shortage will be compensated by combined gas turbine power stations, and the coal-fuel power stations will also be rebuilt by then, so this will represent an addition source of energy. The domestic electric power supply will also be increased by an additional import of 400 megawatts of electric power.

The press conference also dealt with the restructuring of the coal mining industry by the end of the current plan period; following an accelerated exploitation of mines that have the highest production expenses, the production of deep working mines will drop to 15.5 million tonnes from the current level of 17.5 million tonnes, and production of surface lignite mines will increase to 9 million tonnes from the current 5.5 million tonnes. The domestic mining industry will continue to supply the population with 5 million tonnes of coal annually. The domestic hydrocarbon mining industry will be able to maintain its current production of 2 million tonnes of mineral oil and 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually up to 1990. However, as a result of the gradual decrease in stocks, both mineral oil and natural gas production will decrease by the turn of the century. Therefore, the import of extra natural gas through the Jamburg cooperation is important for the country, but its specific costs make it particularly justified to allocate an increasing quantity of this natural gas for the consumption of the population and for the processing chemical industry, and the smallest part possible for use as fuel in power plants.

In conclusion, Laszlo Kapolyi said that the siphoning of too much water from the coal and aluminum mines in the Dunantul area will cease and various technologies will be applied toward replenishing these mines with water by the end of July. Hopefully, this will stop the decrease in the water level of Lake Heviz.

Briefs

Medgyessy Visits Austria

Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy visited Austria on 25-26 March. He held talks with Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock, and met with Economic Affairs Minister Robert Graff and Finance Minister Ferdinand Lacina. At the talks, they reviewed the current issues of bilateral relations, with particular stress on the further broadening of economic and financial relations between the two countries. They also reviewed the mutual initiatives that contribute to the further development of good-neighborly relations. They also evaluated the possibilities of expanding the contacts between Hungarian and Austrian enterprises. Also present at the talks were Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs and Hungarian Ambassador Janos Nagy. [Text] [*AU290922 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 88 p 5*]

Irish Parliamentarians Visit

An Irish parliamentary delegation led by Chairman Sean Treacy arrived in Hungary on 27 March on an official visit at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. [Text] [*AU290931 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 88 p 8*]

Marjai Receives Official

Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai on 27 March received Lord Jellicoe, well-known politician and public figure and chairman of the British-East European Trade Council, who is currently visiting Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Economic Chamber. At the talks, the two sides reviewed the possibilities of a British contribution to the efforts of structural reorganization being carried out by the Hungarian economy, the possibilities of increasing Hungarian exports to Britain, and other topical issues of mutually advantageous bilateral economic cooperation. They also exchanged views on the issues related to the development of East-West trade. [Text] [*AU290932 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 88 p 5*]

Soviet Party Workers

Budapest, March 26 (MTI)—At the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee a Soviet party worker delegation visited Hungary on March 21-26. The delegation was headed by Vladimir Moshin, first deputy head of the Economic Policy Department at the CPSU CC. The guests met Miklos Nemeth, HSWP Central Committee secretary and Peter Medgyessy, deputy prime minister. The delegation which had negotiations with Imre Kovacs, head of the Economic Policy Department of the CC, studied the HSWP'S experiences in the implementation of the economic reform, with special regard to the modernization of the bank system and the introduction of the price and tax system. [Text] [*LD270007 Budapest MTI in English 2146 GMT 26 Mar 88*]

Urban Gives Press Conference 22 March

AU251625 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Mar 88 pp 1, 5

[Transcript of press conference given to Polish and foreign correspondents by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the Interpress Center in Warsaw on 22 March]

[Text] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban met with Polish and foreign press journalists on 22 March for his weekly press conference. We present the transcript from this conference.

[Urban] Good morning, sorry I am late. I wish to comment on the 1987 annual report by the U.S. Board for International Broadcasting on the subject of Radio Free Europe. According to this report, 14 percent of all Poles listen to Radio Free Europe at least once a week. But according to research carried out by our own Public Opinion Research Center, this figure is not 14 percent, but 3 percent. The Americans claim that, all in all, 59 percent of Poles listen to Radio Free Europe at various times. According to the Public Opinion Research Center, this figure is 16 percent, half of whom listen to it very rarely. The Polish research is carried out on a cross-section of the population over 15 years of age, and the West does not question its reliability. On the contrary, the West is fond of quoting our data.

There has been no jamming of Western Polish-language stations since the beginning of 1988. The Public Opinion Research Center has determined that the number of listeners of Voice of America in February 1988 was no greater than in December 1987, the number of listeners of Radio Free Europe rose slightly from 14 to 16 percent, and the number of BBC listeners did not rise at all. Elsewhere, the American report says that 59 percent of the adult population of Poland listens to Radio Free Europe all the time. In fact, only 3 percent do so. When one includes adolescents, then the percentage is 16. Therefore, the U.S. President, to whom the report is addressed, has been led astray.

Guidelines for Radio Free Europe's programming policy were attached to the report. These guidelines prohibit the following: generalization of individual events; use of propaganda argumentation; and direct criticism of the Communist system and its representatives. They prohibit polemization, which listeners might interpret as a lack of support. They prohibit calls for unrest and programs that stir up intrigues. The following is also banned: incitement to revolt, support for illegal activity, and advice-giving. The guidelines recommend that tense situations be calmed down. Rumors, malicious insinuations, and personal attacks on party and state leaders are forbidden in programs. Reports on the public work of these persons should be correct and responsible, with no emotion. "Radio Free Europe has no right to call for the creation or overthrow of any particular state system or ideology in its area of coverage" [quotation marks as published].

Please notice that Radio Free Europe's Polish program is edited in a way that is exactly the opposite of the recommendations of the program guidelines. Mr Charles Wick, chief of the United States Information Agency, is coming to Poland this week. In this connection, I wish to say that if the work of Radio Free Europe's Polish section at least partly conformed to its program guidelines, we would have no reason to say that this station's work is a burden on Polish-American relations and is against the interests of Polish society, and the principles of truth and objectivity of information.

Jerzy Gonczarewski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: What are Deputy Premier Zbigniew Sadowski's special powers? [He is government plenipotentiary for the economic reform]. Has the government already formulated a legal framework for this? How will they affect the economic mechanisms of the second stage of the reform? Will you apply extraordinary solutions? Does it mean that the wage-price increases were a fiasco, and that there is no control over either prices or incomes?

Urban: No, it does not mean that the prices and incomes policy has turned out to be a fiasco. Wojciech Jaruzelski made a general announcement about special government powers. Now the government is going to analyze the situation and the needs stemming from it. Then it will consider the nature and scope of essential steps, which it will introduce to the Sejm. The purpose of the special powers announced by Wojciech Jaruzelski is quite obvious: to back up the reform and remove the obstacles it has encountered. Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, one of the chief architects of the economic reform, would indeed have special powers. The point is to provide him with special instruments in order to deal with spheres where the reform is ignored or circumvented. These would take the form of powers against people who do not implement the reform, whereby such people would be made to adhere closely to the reform, and personal responsibility for failure to do so would be imposed. The aim is also to bring present economic policy closer in line with the solutions contained in the program of the second stage of the economic reform.

Don Tagliabue, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Could you tell us against whom the special powers are aimed and how these people are blocking the second stage of the reform?

Urban: Who they are? I cannot name them. They are people occupying various levels of economic management who either completely ignore the reform or take advantage of it in order to continue with the old style of management, in other words in a way that clashes with economic rationality. They quite simply avail themselves of the new legal mechanisms in order to continue

managing in the "old style." To this I may add that modern systems of personnel decisions often make it difficult to remove such persons from their posts. This applies to enterprise managers, for example.

Jolion Negele, Voice of America: What exactly does Poland expect from this week's talks with Mr Wick? Does Poland have any special wishes or demands? Where are these talks supposed to lead?

Urban: These talks are supposed to improve Polish-American cooperation in those spheres in which the United States Information Agency is involved, in other words, information and scientific-cultural activity and exchange. This is a fragment of the entire process of improving Polish-American relations. Before the visit, I do not wish to discuss the detailed list of matters with which we intend to deal. I will provide further information once the talks have started. I myself will have an opportunity to talk to the American guest.

Stanislaw Sztukaturow, NOVOSTI: We know that the socialist countries, including the USSR and Poland, are constantly striving to heal the situation in Europe. In Yugoslavia last week, Mikhail Gorbachev once again presented the Soviet stance on further ways of building a European home and healing the situation around the Mediterranean. Could you present the Polish stance on these proposals? Perhaps you already have information on Polish society's reaction to these initiatives. If so, please could you tell us.

Urban: Polish public opinion and the authorities are particularly interested in three aspects of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia. The first one is Soviet-Yugoslav relations. We believe that this visit was a further step of basic significance for the development and harmonization of these relations. A high degree of mutual understanding was reached. Many points in common between Soviet and Yugoslav policy were found, and a new chapter was opened in relations between both countries. The Soviet Union also displayed a new approach and showed the possibilities inherent in Soviet foreign policy, which is personified in the eyes of Polish society by Mikhail Gorbachev. This is very important when one considers the problems in the history of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. The burden of the former conflict with Yugoslavia was eradicated, finally and completely. A further move was made toward the nonaligned countries, in which Yugoslavia occupies an important position. Poland's intention is to develop its relations with Yugoslavia on the same principles as those declared by the Soviet Union.

The second aspect of the visit is a continuation of the Soviet peace initiative. Apart from universal moves in East-West relations such as the Soviet-American talks in Washington and the entire disarmament procedure, this peace offensive is also being developed on a regional basis. In Belgrade, the Soviet Union presented new, developed proposals on arms reductions in the Mediterranean, which is the fulcrum of Europe. This Soviet approach, stressing the importance of regional disarmament and detente, coincides with the Polish approach contained in the Jaruzelski Plan, which, as we know, involves a different part of Europe. These and other regional initiatives form the bricks of a peace construction which is gradually freeing the world from tension.

The third and final aspect of Gorbachev's visit involves the new style of Soviet politics and the personality of Gorbachev himself, and we believe that this is a value in its own right. Polish public opinion thinks so too. Polish public opinion is keenly in favor of Gorbachev's style. I would say that this style reflects Polish tastes. The general principles of relations between the socialist countries that have been so successfully highlighted in Belgrade are fully operational in Polish-Soviet relations, especially in recent times.

Irena Czekierska, REUTER: Going back to Polish-American relations, yesterday there was a report by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives which criticized East European countries for their quite ambiguous attitude toward terrorism. The person who wrote this report visited Poland, the GDR, and Yugoslavia, and spoke to government representatives. He said that attitudes were wrong, which may affect the future of Polish-American relations. What do the Polish authorities have to say to this?

Urban: I do not know the document you refer to, so all I can do is comment on what you said. Poland's attitude toward international terrorism is unequivocal. We are against terrorism as a method. We are against private and state terrorism. We do not consider the circumstances that lead to terrorist action to be politically insignificant. But we are against the use of this method, and there is nothing ambiguous about our stance. We present this stance in bilateral relations with every country, and in international relations.

Boguslaw Turek, AP: Apparently, the investigations into the case of Kornel Morawiecki and Kolodziejczyk have ended. Has the date of the trial been established, and could you tell us how many people were apprehended during yesterday's street disturbances in Wroclaw, Sopot, and Krakow?

Urban: I have no information about the date of the trial. In any case, it is not too far in the future.

All the detainees have been released. That applies to Wroclaw. In Sopot 25 people were detained in order to provide explanations. That means detention for one hour or several hours. I do not know if anyone who was detained is still in detention. I have spoken about Wroclaw and Sopot, but I have no information on similar occurrences in Krakow, which were trivial in any case.

Janusz Grochowski, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: I would like to refer to another passage of General Jaruzelski's statement on our debt. What action will that statement trigger?

Urban: What General Jaruzelski said at the ZSL congress should not have surprised us. For a long time we have been saying that we are waiting for solutions to enable us to pay up debts and promote better conditions for our economic development. We are quite frank about this in our public statements and in negotiations with our Western partners. Not so long ago I discussed in detail our debt and its structure, as well as its adverse effect on our economy. I also said that, so far, we have repaid more than we borrowed, and that the entire present debt consists of interest arrears. Of course, this does not mean that we do not have to repay the capital we borrowed. Only the figures show that we have more than repaid our original debt.

Please regard W. Jaruzelski's statement as an appeal to our foreign economic partners. The statement made at this level underlines the importance of our expectations. We think that the basic problems of our economic and fiscal cooperation with the West have not been solved, and that it is in our mutual interest to solve them. W. Jaruzelski's statement that talks are drawing out, that conditions dictated to us continue to multiply, and that blood is being let out of our economy instead of being pumped into it does not in any way put into question the present political normalization of Poland's relations with the West. However, we regret that at the moment this normalization involves only a narrow political area, as well as cultural and humanitarian areas, and that the area of economic cooperation has been taken out and has been almost frozen in practice. This state of affairs cannot continue. Verbal support for Polish economic reforms is of symbolic value, but symbols have little value in the economy.

John Daniszewski, AP: The application to establish the Society of Polish-U.S. Friendship was rejected last week, and on 9 March the application to establish the Socioeducational Society in Ursynow was rejected. We also remember the complications accompanying attempts to set up the Economic Society. On the other hand, the government continues to assert that all kinds of societies and associations are allowed, provided they are not in conflict with Poland's constitutional principles. But in the aforementioned cases the permits do not seem to be forthcoming. Is this not a contradiction? Any comment?

Urban: A general remark: A new law on associations is under consideration. This law will provide more extensive opportunities for establishing associations but, of course, they must conform to our Constitution and its political principles. As you can see, we are seeking to devise such a law, but at the moment not even its principles have been worked out as yet. But they will be worked out and subjected to discussions. The present law on associations gives the administrative bodies the power to make decisions in line with the usefulness of the associations to be set up. This prewar law governs the present situation of associations, and whatever takes place in this situation. About 300 new associations have been established in Poland in recent weeks, but I cannot remember the exact figure. Anyway, between 200 and 300. Some applications for new associations have been refused, including the two you have spoken about. The Society of Polish-U.S. Friendship has not been registered because of the principle of mutuality existing in this regard. If this principle is observed, the issue of that society will be put on the agenda. I know nothing about the [Ursynow] society, which, as its name suggests, is a housing settlement society. New independent economic organizations continue to be registered in turn in various towns.

Stanislaw Filipczak, PAP Foreign Service: How does the government evaluate the ZSL congress?

Urban: First of all, I want to stress that the ZSL congress is an illustration of the coalition form of government in Poland and is an important example of pluralism. I also think that its course will throw into relief the genuine differentiations of our political life. The government expects that the deliberations and resolutions of the ZSL congress, which is a crucially important event in Poland's life, will back the PZPR-ZSL farm policy, which is specifically the policy of our government. I hope that the congress will enrich this policy and I assure you that it will be continued. The premier announced that, after the congress, the government will draw up a plan for realizing congress decisions. I also wish to stress that yesterday almost all the members of the government listened with unusual attention to Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski's political-programmatic report, which, I think, was a profound and vibrant review of the vital issues of the country, rural areas, and agriculture.

Zbigniew Satala, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: You told us 2 weeks ago that the government had assigned large funds to protect the air against sulfur pollution. Do you expect that Poland will join the so-called club of 30 percent, that is, the group of states that want to cut sulfur pollution by one-third?

Urban: No, Poland does not intend to join that club, because we do not want to assume obligations we are unable to honor because of our economic potential. In a word, we are unable to guarantee that we will reduce sulfur pollution so rapidly and so considerably. Perhaps we will revise our negative stand as soon as we are able to honor contracted obligations. I assure you that we would very much like to join that club.

Orzechowski, Others Receive USIA's Wick

LD282159 Warsaw PAP in English
1823 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 28—Charles Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, now on a visit to Poland, today held talks with leading Polish officials.

He was received by chairman of the Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Cyzrek, and held talks with Sejm deputy speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and minister of foreign affairs Marian Orzechowski. Wick also met with minister of culture and the arts Aleksander Krawczuk.

Szalajda, USSR's Antonov Discuss Cooperation

LD260130 Warsaw PAP in English
2234 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 25—Co-chairmen of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernment Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation: Polish Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Aleksey Antonov had a working meeting on this March 24 and 25.

The two examined the whole of Polish-Soviet economic relations and analysed the state of work on a concept of cooperation between both countries in 15-20 years. This concept puts emphasis on cooperation in the fuel-power industry and the raw materials sectors and on further development of specialization and co-production in the engineering industry and electronics.

Both vice-premiers reviewed organizational preparations for the coordination of the development plans for their countries' national economies in the years 1991-95.

They also assessed the to-date implementation the long-term Polish-Soviet program of scientific-technological progress, saying that its tasks were realized properly, and decided to pay more attention to prompt application of research results.

The vice-premiers got acquainted with the program of cooperation in the development of the nuclear power industry in Poland till the year 2000, worked out by specialists.

The meeting also focused on the introduction of new cooperation forms in Polish-Soviet economic relations, first of all on direct cooperation between productions enterprises and scientific research centres in both countries.

Both Sides Assess Talks

LD260253 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
2200 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] A 2-day working meeting between the deputy premiers of Poland and the Soviet Union, Zbigniew Szalajda and Aleksey Antonov, co-chairmen of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, ended today in Warsaw. After the signing of a protocol setting out directions of work for the near future by the deputy premiers, Magdalena Winiarczyk asked Aleksey Antonov and Zbigniew Szalajda for a statement.

[Begin recording] [Winiarczyk] When we spoke yesterday, there was talk only of very general things. Now, the time has come for summing up. All main questions in bilateral relations were discussed, but which matters took up most time?

[Antonov in Russian, with superimposed Polish translation] For the first time, we spoke about a strategy for our bilateral cooperation, and so, not about the coming 5-year period but about a period of 15-20 years. We established the basic directions and basic resources, thanks to which we will be achieving these aims. It is precisely this long-term concept which will be the basis for coordinating plans for the successive 5-year periods. We discussed concrete tasks of different branches of the economy, in order to ensure the achievement of a high degree of technology and efficiency for the next 5 years. The priority areas of this program of further development will be electronics, the automation of production, nuclear power, new materials, and technology.

[Winiarczyk] Premier Antonov cited the main areas around which attention was concentrated. I would like to ask you about new forms of cooperation.

[Szalajda] It is good that you asked, because I wanted in fact to say that we already have behind us, at the moment, that stage when these new forms were (?decided by): whether we would go from one enterprise to another, whether we would receive delegations or whether there be travel allowances or telephones. These were [Szalajda changes thought] I would say that we already see this today, basic matters which have already been settled. Today there is nothing to hide. There is the much more serious problem of direct cooperation. Enterprises, for economic reasons, must be interested in direct cooperation.

[Winiarczyk] And are they?

[Szalajda] Well, not all of them are yet, because there is both the very complicated matter of the approach to prices, the very complicated matter of financial accounting of hard currency—the exchange rate, the dollar, the ruble, the zloty: these are all exceedingly complicated matters which cannot be resolved individually between one enterprise and another. They must be resolved on the state level, and on the state level, this differs a lot. That which is profitable for enterprises, for example, the form of settling accounts, would not always be profitable for the state and vice versa, and I think an exceedingly important accent of our joint 2-day considerations—discussions and resolutions—is this: I would say that we have dug in our heels, perhaps that is not a nice way of saying it, and insist that the fundamental matters which make conditional the development of direct cooperation be solved in the soonest possible time.

[Winiarczyk] Can we give examples of such joint initiatives?

[Szalajda] This is a very tangible example for society and one which you can empathize with. It is the new delivery truck. Well, after all, our Zuk is a picture of extreme poverty and despair. I am not, God forbid, trying to offend the assemblers or the workers who put it together but it is uneconomic, already old-fashioned, consumes much capital, and is outdated. We do not have designs ready for a new, modern, very good vehicle, jointly produced by the Soviet Union and our [word indistinct] enterprises, and in this matter, for this to be introduced and to begin to function, because for one country, large-scale production is too great (?on the Polish scale). (?We very much need) such partners who need this vehicle in exceedingly large quantities.

We have come to an agreement that over the next few months all these problems will be solved. [end recording]

Meeting Summed Up

AU281136 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Mar 88 pp 1, 2

["KP"-signed report: "Mutually Advantageous PPR-USSR Cooperation"]

[Text] A 2-day working meeting between PPR Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and USSR Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov, joint chairmen of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, ended on 25 March. The talks focused on a whole range of issues pertaining to Polish-Soviet economic relations and scientific and technological cooperation.

The Soviet Union is our main economic partner and our trade is based on this relationship. This is also why we attach great importance to work on a concept for cooperation between our countries over the next 15 to 20 years. An issue of particular importance is that of guaranteeing future mutual supplies of raw materials and machinery, as well as the expansion and specialization of production cooperation in leading industries, such as electronics and engineering.

According to the decisions made at the meeting, organizational work on preparing the coordination of plans for the development of the PPR and USSR economies during the years 1991-95 will be conducted on three levels and will cover central planning organs, sector and branch ministries, and production enterprises. This will make it possible to improve preparations and achieve the final coordination of activities more rapidly.

Both sides attach great importance to increasing trade and improving the quality and up-to-date character of the goods that are exchanged.

During the course of discussions, a positive appraisal was made of the implementation of the Long-Term Polish-Soviet Program for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, according to which research work will concentrate on electronics, the automation of industry, nuclear energy, new materials, and biotechnology. It was decided to devote more attention to applying the results of research work in industry. A further subject discussed at the meeting was the program for cooperation in developing nuclear energy in our country until the year 2000.

The introduction and development of new forms of cooperation in Polish-Soviet economic relations was the focus of particular attention during the talks: They include direct ties between production enterprises and research units, and joint Polish-Soviet enterprises. A sound organizational and legal basis for direct cooperation has already been established, but there are still a great many matters that have to be resolved, such as currency and financial settlements, to mention just one such issue.

The meeting also produced decisions on beginning production of a modern delivery truck on a joint basis.

The meeting culminated in the signing of protocol concerning the talks.

Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda told journalists: "The document constitutes a review of the most important issues in mutual economic relations and a recapitulation of decisions concerning the direction of cooperation over the upcoming 5-year period and over the longer term 15- to 20-year period, and it also outlines tasks and a timeframe for mutual cooperation until the year 2005.

"The talks dealt with production specialization and cooperation and the direction of cooperation in those industries that should be a driving force in our economies. We also adopted decisions on balancing trade and on direct cooperation between industries. We are striving to create economic conditions for enterprises that would make them interested in direct cooperation with Soviet partners."

Deputy Premier A. Antonov said: "During the meeting we discussed many important issues connected with the acceleration of work on the 5-year plan and plans for future development. These issues will be solved through contacts between ministries and between the enterprises concerned.

"It is a question of making the best possible use of the potential that exists in the lowest level direct contacts that have been established and eliminating everything that impedes cooperation between enterprises."

Communique on Cooperation With Nigeria

AU281036 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 88 p 8

[Text] PAP, Lagos—Foreign Vice Minister Jan Majewski visited the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 19-22 March and was received by Foreign Minister Ike

Nwaonukwu, who positively evaluated the achievements of Polish-Nigerian relations and stressed that it is necessary to activate these relations by continuing political dialogue. Talks with Foreign Deputy Minister J. Attah and heads of major economic departments concerned bilateral cooperation, especially political, economic, cultural, scientific-technological, and fiscal cooperation. Both sides noted considerable opportunities for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation and determined the lines and ways of rebuilding mutual relations.

The sides discussed expanding the legal and treaty infrastructure, including the conclusion of accords on air communications and on radio and television cooperation. They also discussed the executive program relating to the cultural-scientific accord.

The sides exchanged views on the main international and regional issues, paying special attention to the situation in Europe and Africa, and noted that their views on the issues under discussion were similar. They also stressed the need for an urgent political solution to regional conflicts, including the South African conflicts, by eliminating apartheid, ensuring Namibia's independence, and halting South Africa's aggression against neighboring African states.

The Nigerian side praised Poland's solidarity with the African states, especially the frontline states.

Envoy to Austria on Joint Ventures

AU290854 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] Vienna—Poland fears that Austria's traditional role as a bridge between East and West might be restricted by full membership in the EC. Therefore, Foreign Minister Alois Mock's recent statements in Warsaw that Austria's intended approach to the EC does not mean turning away from the principle of neutrality have been noted with satisfaction in the Polish capital. This was stated by outgoing Polish Ambassador Marian Krzak at a press conference in Vienna.

After 5 years of work in Austria, Ambassador Krazak will return to Warsaw, where he will take over the management of the newly founded "General Polish Savings Bank." Krzak again paid tribute to Austria's role as an "ice-breaker" in helping Poland out of its political and economic isolation after the events at the beginning of the 1980's.

The ambassador announced that in the future Poland will provide higher incentives for investments to foreign companies. An amendment to the law on companies with foreign capital shares is to be passed by parliament within the next 2 months. In the future it will be possible to appoint foreign directors in such companies. It is the goal of the amendment to facilitate the establishment of joint ventures and to limit state interference in management to a minimum, Krzak explained.

ZSL Opens International Environmental Conference

LD251835 Warsaw PAP in English 1213 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 25—Representatives of peasants parties and related organizations started an international conference here today, devoted to problems of ecology and natural environment.

Speaking about environmental threats in Europe and worldwide, UPP Chairman and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski pointed out that in view of its geographical situation, Poland was more affected by trans-border pollution than many other European countries.

Ecological problems occur not only in Poland, and no country is not capable of a solitary struggle with factors threatening the environment, he said, adding that the United Nations could play a crucial role in international cooperation in this field, E.G. through the working out of an international declaration on environmental protection.

Malinowski Environmental Report

AU291018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Mar 88 p 2

["Theses" from the report delivered to the 25 March Warsaw session of the international environmental conference of peasant and peasant-associated parties and organizations by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and marshal of the Sejm]

[Text] —Since Poland is situated in central Europe, intensely polluted air from most European countries continues to flow over its territory. That is why Poland is more troubled than many other European countries by polluted air traveling long distances.

—The protection of the natural environment has been part and parcel of our economic activities since the beginning of the eighties. In 1988-90 every 10th investment zloty will be spent on the natural environment and the water economy. Sewage purification plants and water reservoirs continue to be constructed each year. In 1986-90 the per capita volume of man-made water reservoirs will increase by 15 cubic meters.

—The Polish program for the protection of the natural environment up to the year 2010 will be discussed by the nation and will be examined by the Sejm. This program will help combine the socioeconomic development with the protection of the environment.

—Despite most intensive efforts, Poland is unable to cope with the protection of the environment without international, especially European, cooperation. This is because of large-scale long-distance pollution coming in from other countries and because Poland needs to acquire many technological protective processes.

—It is not only Poland that is experiencing ecological problems. Air, water, and soil pollution continues to increase alarmingly worldwide. Acid rain and toxic pollution continue to threaten biological life on all continents. Some damage is now irreparable.

—Areas of good soil continue to shrink in Europe, large regions of which are becoming steppes. This has become a very acute problem in the Third World, especially in Africa's Sahel zone.

—European forests continue to be endangered and are dying in some areas. The entire continent, and not only some countries, is being affected by the results of the death and even the degradation of forests, a process which deteriorates our climate and produces steppes.

—The pollution of water, especially of rivers, lakes, and seas, is a separate problem. Many waters have become dead sewages, which is a frightening result of the century-old uncontrolled industrial development, which regards rivers as natural, cheap sewers.

—The Baltic Sea's ecological situation is dramatic. This sea is almost entirely situated within the continental shelf, and it takes some decades for its waters to be replaced. One-third of this sea is now without biological life. Other seas, including the Mediterranean, are in a similar, albeit not so alarming, situation.

—Each year many plants and animals continue to be completely exterminated by pollution. New diseases continue to appear and grow. The environment continues to become less and less safe and friendly to man.

—No country is able to single-handedly prevent harm to the environment. It is now most necessary for the world to unite its efforts in order to ensure that the ecological systems are always able to regenerate themselves under the conditions of the nations' socioeconomic development. International cooperation can and should solve many environmental problems of key importance for our civilization.

—We think that the United Nations, which has done so much for world peace and for peace in many regions and hotbeds, can also play a key role in international cooperation on ecology. That is why this conference of the peasant and associated parties could ask the United Nations to draw up an international declaration on the protection of the natural environment. This declaration should list the basic norms of some states' conduct vis-a-vis other states.

—Poland is pleased that the UNEP [United Nations Environment Program] accepted the Polish resolution on a free flow of environmental technologies. We hope that this resolution will facilitate international sales of licenses and technologies for the protection of the natural environment. It should also facilitate the flow of technologies.

—We propose to set up the international bank of environmental technologies as one of the forms of cooperation on exchanges of technologies.

—European cooperation on ecology could be a very important form of East-West cooperation. It could be an example of joint efforts and of building bridges between the two regions of Europe. The concepts of European cooperation could be discussed and developed in the European Council especially set up for the protection of the environment. In 1987 Wojciech Jaruzelski proposed the setting up of such a council as a supplement to the initiative with regard to a free transfer of technology.

—Now when the natural environment and man's health and perhaps even man's existence are being threatened, the highest priority should be given to the protection of the natural environment, to international cooperation in this regard, and to peace and international security. The issues of the natural environment are part of the great issue of the world's peace and security at the end of the 20th century.

Academic Backs Polish Form of Market Socialism

PM280831 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 27-28 Feb 88 pp 1,4

[Interview with Prof Artur Bodnar, director of Warsaw University Institute of Political Sciences, by Marek Sobiecki; date and place not given]

[Text] [Sobiecki] One often hears that Poland would have been a land flowing with milk and honey had it not been for Marxist dogmatists. That is because they managed to put a corset of tight, dogmatic restrictions on the economy just as it was gaining speed in its recovery from the ravages of war. They also focused first and foremost on the problem of the distribution of assets, whereas priority should have been given to the production of assets.

The example of the 3-year plan is often quoted to support this argument. Why were its assumptions carried out? Because, say some, they were free from "the ballast of ideology."

[Bodnar] It is true that the formulas of the political system adopted at that time, which provided the framework for the economic and social activity in the first years of the existence of People's Poland, facilitated the process of reconstructing the economy. But even these were consistent with the definite, socialist vision of society. Therefore, it cannot be claimed that we were at that time "free from ideology." In any case, there are no situations where such "deideologized" social conditions can exist on a global scale.

The essence of the policy pursued at that time by the state leadership was to maintain a state of controlled imbalance between continuity and change. This meant

that all the solutions involving the legislative and political aspects of the system that did not seriously contradict the new principles of organization of the life of our society continued along the lines adopted at the time of the Second Republic, or even earlier. It was not until later, that is, in the years 1948-1949, that the decision was made to break the elementary continuity of development processes and impose changes in all possible spheres of our life.

Nevertheless, although we are returning today to the debate of 40 years ago, even if we look differently today at the solutions that were discarded at that time, it does not mean that we can make simple and direct comparisons between Poland as it was then and as it is today. Too much has changed in the meantime.

If we now consider the second "charge," that of focussing primarily on the distribution of assets, this was, on the one hand, rooted in the tradition of the working people's movement and, on the other, it had its own objective determinants. As the major part of the existing resources was allocated for increasing the accumulation fund, little was left for distribution. Naturally, questions about the criteria of that distribution became very topical.

[Sobiecki] And the little that was left was then distributed according to exaggeratedly egalitarian criteria.

[Bodnar] That was not difficult, given that the economy was strongly centralized. Moreover, the generations which shared in the proceeds of that tremendous move forward in the fields of civilization, culture, and social advancement, accepted these "leveling" principles as just and fair. This was because material advancement was at that time realized through other forms of division of assets—for example, the chance to move from rural communities to towns, or the free access to all levels of education.

However, a situation like that cannot last long. And in my opinion we are very much behind the times both in restructuring the motivation pattern in our society and in educating the public to accept the fact that its wealth is conditional precisely upon unequal rather than equal distribution—unequal, of course, within the limits of social acceptability.

We have realized, on a virtually nationwide scale, that if we want to distribute resources we must first create them, and that if we want to create more of them we have to produce an economic surplus. And the latter will be measured by the amount of public time we have saved. This, in turn, can best be represented in the economy in terms of commodities and money. And that is why we are at the moment witnessing a veritable revival in leading socialist countries of the principles of an economy based on commodities and money.

[Sobiecki] But if we adopt such a model of "commodity-money" socialism, that is, one which permits private ownership of means of production, foreign capital, or a stock market, will it not all become simply an intermediate stage between capitalism and... capitalism? Can such a model of socialism remain socialist?

[Bodnar] Of course it can! After all, the identifying feature of any sociopolitical system is the predominant—and I mean predominant, not exclusive—type of production relations and property relations. In Poland, social ownership has been, is now, and will remain the predominant type. If I read the assumptions of the second stage of the economic reform correctly, the basic model of social ownership will be group-state ownership. I say basic because other models will exist alongside: property of the exchequer, communal property, cooperative property, small manufacturing property, mixed private-state property, and capitalist property.

Thus, the essence of our reforms is not that they reject socialism but that they reject the state-bureaucratic type of social ownership.

[Sobiecki] All the same, restructuring of property relations cannot constitute a goal in itself.

[Bodnar] It does not. It constitutes a point of departure for restructuring social relations in the economy. Here we adopt the principle that in socialist economy the basic type of social link is the horizontal link existing primarily between self-financing economic subjects. Consequently, the main criterion of those subjects' economic performance is profitability combined with economic coercion. The poorer performers must bear all the consequences of their inferior performance. At the most, the state can shield them for a certain period of time. But certainly it cannot keep them on a life-support apparatus. I am a sworn supporter of reducing to a minimum direct state interference in the functioning of individual models of social ownership. This, however, does not mean that state enterprises, that is, enterprises of key importance for the economy, such as, for instance, Polish State Railways, which are run directly by the state, should be exempt from complying with the principles of economic calculation of costs and profits.

[Sobiecki] As a result, however, the process of differentiation of wages according to one's workplace in addition to one's work input will become intensified . Will that be in keeping with the principles of social justice?

[Bodnar] Yes, because it fosters an active stand which will force people to work better. And the goal here is not to work more but to work better, more efficiently and with more advanced methods. After all, we cannot prolong ad infinitum a situation in which we orient ourselves toward the civilization models of highly industrialized countries while adhering to the principles of the kind of economic organization that makes it impossible for us to produce any kind of economic surplus that

would allow us to follow those civilization models in our daily life on a large scale. Here let me point out—lest I am accused of promoting the concept of social Darwinism—that it is up to the state to distribute that surplus by means of taxation, social welfare benefits, and so on, so that the living standard of those citizens who are financially less successful through no fault of their own can improve as well. The less successful should enjoy the state's protection, the inefficient should suffer economic and administrative rigors.

[Sobiecki] But all those shares, bonds, Polonian firms [companies set up in Poland by Poles living abroad], boutiques, and joint Polish-foreign ventures are hardly compatible with Marxism.

[Bodnar] We must relinquish, once and for all, this blind allegiance to the principle that what is ideologically correct is more important than what is economically efficient. Let us remember that, compared with other European countries, Poland is still growing steadily poorer.

We must steer clear of the ideological wasteland. For example, there was a time when we decreed bankruptcy a phenomenon contrary to the nature of socialism. As a result, while eliminating capitalist exploitation of man by man, we developed our own model of exploitation, that is, group exploitation. It is not possible to justify everything by supreme reason of state. On the other hand, we frequently find work collectives existing (and often prospering, too) at the expense of other, more competent and efficient units....

[Sobiecki] We know that we have relinquished the Stalinist model of "barracks socialism." But where are we going instead?

[Bodnar] To put it briefly, our goal is to create a planned market economy. An economy which will be regulated by the market and the plan.

However, the question of the direction of the economic transformations within the socialist system has a much more profound significance. It is, in fact, a question about the social justification of the socialist system. To answer this question one must, in my opinion, adopt a specific concept of man as our point of departure. I opt for the humanist concept, but one where man's role is active rather than passive under the state's protective control.

[Sobiecki] Thank you for talking to me.

Economic Reform Commission Teams in Session

AU192121 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Mar 88 pp 1, 2

[Staff report signed "(CH)": "Limits on Government Orders"]

[Text] Changes in the functioning of the economy create conditions for a uniform countrywide trade in goods, and this is indirectly related to the range of government orders for materials and goods projected for next year. However, the list of these orders will have to be limited.

This was the reason for holding the 15 March joint session of Teams IV and VII of the Economic Reform Commission.

In line with the assumptions of the second stage of the economic reform, the basic goal of a relative uniformity of the domestic market is to achieve the conditions under which every potential buyer, regardless of his legal status, is able to buy the materials he needs at every depot possessing such materials. Progress in eliminating barriers to the marketing of consumer and production goods depends on achieving a relative balance throughout the domestic market. However, the session noted that under present conditions facilities exist to begin preparatory work to accelerate the integration of the market, but that certain legal barriers must be first eliminated by changing the rules about combating profiteering as well as other rules. It is also necessary to depart from restrictions on trading activities.

If, in line with government orders and operational programs, there are fewer materials in the possession of enterprises, then more will be available for free sales. The Planning Commission's proposals to limit the range of government orders for materials and goods in 1989 are strictly preliminary. In line with the realization program for the second stage of the economic reform, government orders should involve only modern and effective materials and goods, which favor structural changes and reductions in the consumption of production energy and materials.

The purpose of maintaining government orders for high technology products is to eliminate in 1989 orders for traditional goods and for construction and consumer goods. The range of orders for food products will also be checked and the principle will be adopted that orders for the production of materials and goods will be multiyear in character.

Jaruzelski Addresses Religious Leaders

AU281043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 88 p 2

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Wociech Jaruzelski at his 23 March meeting in Warsaw with representatives of the non-Roman Catholic churches and religious communities]

[Text] Speaking in the presence of Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek to heads and prominent representatives of the non-Roman Catholic churches and other religious communities, whom he met on 23 March, W. Jaruzelski praised their invariably patriotic attitudes and militancy in fostering civic virtues, curbing social ills, and creating a climate of tolerance and cooperation. He was also pleased to note that the mutual relations between the state, on the one hand, and the non-Roman

Catholic churches and other religious communities, on the other, continue to be marked by creative cooperation, which is greatly beneficial for our people and is proof that differences in views about the world are no obstacle to mobilizing efforts to achieve the goals and tasks that determine the development, security, and position of Poland.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that the constitutional principles of religious policy continued to create guarantees and enduring foundations of respect for religious pluralism and for the equality of all churches and religious communities in Poland. He gave the assurance that the state will continue to see that the freedom of conscience and religion is fully observed.

Jaruzelski Receives Minister Kuberski

LD262331 Warsaw PAP in English
1523 GMT 26 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 26—Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Minister Jerzy Kuberski.

Kuberski heads the team for permanent, working contacts with the Holy See.

Central Control-Revision Commission in Session

AU281809 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU
in Polish 25 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—The Presidium of the PZPR Central Control-Revision Commission was in session on 24 March.

The Presidium evaluated the judicial, control-revision, and preventive-educational activities of the Central Control-Revision Commission and of the voivodship and local commissions in the second half of 1987.

The Presidium noted that in the second half of 1987 the control-revision commissions of all grades had actively continued to realize the tasks laid down by the 10th party congress.

The commissions greatly intensified their efforts to foster committed attitudes of party members in implementing economic tasks, as attested to by the control checks carried out by the commissions on the activities of primary party organizations and of party members in fighting waste and other economic wrongs. These control checks and other hints enabled the commissions to carry out many cautionary talks, mete out party punishment, and propose that party recommendations for candidates for leading positions be withdrawn and favorable opinions about non-PZPR cadres be rescinded.

Punishment was meted out to 499 party members for violating party ethics and to 455 party members for bad economic management, waste, and bad work discipline.

Commissions cleared 284 persons of charges that were adjudged as baseless.

The Presidium stressed that the control-revision commissions were more effective in passing their judgments, in responding to irregularities, and in assisting primary party organizations in exploiting their statutory judicial powers.

Efforts to strengthen primary party organizations were an important line of the commissions' work, which consisted of instruction and of control checks on the realization of party resolutions in about 12,800 primary party organizations. The commissions also engaged in training work in order to strengthen the judicial functions of these organizations.

The Presidium positively evaluated the present cooperation between the control-revision commissions and state and social control bodies, especially the Supreme Chamber of Control.

In the second half of 1987 the commissions received over 4,600 letters and complaints from PZPR members and nonparty people. Almost every third letter reported wrongs relating to people-to-people relations, to bad economic management, waste, and bad work discipline, and every fifth letter reported bad performance of specific offices and agencies. Many charges contained in those letters and complaints have resulted in party disciplinary action.

The Presidium studied the results of the control checks during which the central commission's controlling teams checked in eight voivodships on the implementation of the PZPR's cadre policy relating to giving and withdrawing party recommendations for candidates for leading posts.

The Presidium noted that it is necessary to take a different approach to issuing opinions about candidates for leading posts, that is, to take into consideration not only their job achievements, but also their talents for fulfilling managerial functions. The Presidium also agreed that party echelons and primary party organizations should seek to eliminate artificial obstacles raised against young people and to ensure that real and not merely formal criteria should govern appointments to leading and managerial posts

The Presidium studied the results of the control checks carried out by the central commission's teams at the beginning of March in three voivodships to find out about the amount, justification, and circulation of written party information and reports. The Presidium noted that considerable efforts continue to be made to supply party members with extensive and varied information, but that in many cases this information and reports were too general and, at times, even late. The Presidium also noted that despite great reductions in report-making in 1987, it is still necessary to further reduce the circulation of written reports within the party and that one way to do this is for state administrative and economic bodies to better exploit the information they amass.

Politburo Member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, chairman of the Central Control-Revision Commission, was in the chair.

Youth Organization Advocates Militancy
AU281035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—The youth organization's influence on decisions in sociopolitical and economic matters must not be restricted to just submitting even the most correct views and positions, declared the 23 March plenum of the [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] ZSMP Main Administration. The plenum discussed the political nature of ZSMP activities and the effectiveness of the ZSMP influence on general social matters and on matters concerning the younger generation.

However, the voice of ZSMP members on matters concerning the younger generation is not always taken into consideration. One reason for this is the attitudes of ZSMP members themselves, who view their membership of various organizations in too formal a manner. That is why it is necessary to search for the best people with original ideas and to recommend them for work in various organizations.

The plenum noted that the ZSMP should attach special attention to the coming elections to the people's councils. The settlement of the young people's most important issues will be determined by the number of ZSMP candidates who win society's trust in these elections.

Rakowski at Information Team Inaugural Meeting
LD221010 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 18 Mar 88

[Text] A team for information for abroad has gathered today at its inaugural meeting. The team is headed by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member.

[Begin Rakowski recording] After several years of wittingly applied policy of isolation towards Poland by the NATO countries, though by different countries to different extent, and after a period during which we were dealing mostly with our own matters, with our internal affairs, our country has again become active on the arena of international politics. The manifestation of this activity is not only the rebuilding of contacts, which existed between Poland and various countries of the world, including Western Europe and the United States in the years preceding the events of the beginning of the eighties, but also Poland's recent initiatives, such as the Jaruzelski Plan.

We are also present in international trade, economic, and scientific and technological cooperation, although not to the extent which corresponds with our needs or with the aspirations of our society and state. Finally, we are present in the world's cultural life and in creating intellectual values. We also have many specialized institutions that deal with informing the world about Poland and we also have various departments that act in the fields of culture, economy, and politics. One can, therefore ask why having had these institutions has there been the need for setting up our team.

Knowledge of the contemporary world as well as our intuition tell us that a constant renewal of our outlook, constant changes, and the improvement of instruments we use in disseminating the knowledge of Poland has been indispensable in the civilization area we live in, under conditions of rapid development of technology and scientific and technological thought. Our national interests require the intensification of our influencing the changing outside world, both capitalist and socialist. This one of the subjects we have to deal with in the immediate future.

Speaking about the intensification of our influencing the world we have also to remember, that in spite of problems and difficulties we also have trump cards, which should be used in presenting the image of contemporary Poland to the world. It can be simply said, that in our activity we should be guided by one goal, that is to look for friends in any latitude, regardless of ideological prejudice dividing the contemporary world. [end recording]

Sejm Commission Notes Ills in Industry
AU281044 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 88 p 2

[Bozena Jastrzebska report: "Poor Results of Struggle Against Ills"]

[Text] In line with the 1986 program adopted by the Council of Ministers for the purpose of combating social ills and crime in 1986-90, the heads of the branch ministries drew up their own programs to combat these ills and crime. These ministries no longer exist, but the problem is still there.

At its 23 March session, the Sejm Industry Commission addressed this problem, because it is socially and economically important that order and discipline reign in enterprises, that public property continues to be effectively protected against thieves, and that the law on training in sobriety continues to be observed.

The Sejm deputies' discussion turned around the materials compiled by the Ministry of Industry from the reports sent in to the former branch ministries by subordinate enterprises. These materials are very modest because they concern control checks carried out in only 14 percent of the enterprises subordinated to the former Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Building and in eight enterprises subordinated to the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry. The Sejm deputies take the view that this small number of enterprises and the fact that the materials in question were not representative make it

necessary to be very cautious about the optimistic conclusions of the materials, namely, that thefts of public property and alcoholism are on the wane. However, the truth is that in some enterprises the situation is better and in some it is not.

The session drew attention to those facts that show that control is inadequate or that economic management is totally absent. Control checks show that most thefts were very easy and that thieves could steal whatever they wanted because no one guards anything and because even finished products are stored in the open without any protection. In addition, it is not difficult to enter and leave the factory grounds. The session agreed that it is impossible to solve the problem of bad economic management with the help of the penal law alone. The Sejm deputies were shocked to hear that "local thieves" continue to be treated very leniently: Only a small ratio of them receive the heaviest punishment, and the losses they cause are just laid at the door of enterprises. The deputies also questioned the fact that the incidence of the detection of offenses against the law on training in sobriety continues to decrease. They wanted to know how far this detection reflects the true state of affairs and how far the fact that control checks are little effective and that alcoholism in enterprises is tolerated.

A representative of the Supreme Chamber of Control who attended the session was of the same opinion and said that 2 years were not enough to form profound conclusions and that it was certainly too early to entertain any optimism.

Jaruzelski Meets Metalworkers Representatives

LD252215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received representatives of the professional movement of metalworkers. During the meeting, the trade unionists presented a series of problems that are worrying the trade union movement. The metalworkers' federation stance was presented on the economic reform, especially its second stage. Prices, market supplies, and materials supplies in the construction industry were discussed. Matters linked with the restructuring of the Polish economy, taking into account the preferences for the processing industries, including the electrical engineering industry, were also discussed.

Leaders' Public Appearances 16-22 Mar

AU251707 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 17 March through 23 March reports the following public appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received John Roger Davis, the new U.S. ambassador to Poland, and Tan Koon San [name as published], the new Malaysian ambassador to Poland, at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 17 March. (18 Mar, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received Ivan Stoyanov Gruev, the new Bulgarian ambassador to Poland, at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 18 March. (19-20 Mar, p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Michal Stefanak, director of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, on 16 March. (17 Mar, p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Jean-Christophe Oberg, Swedish ambassador to Poland, on 18 March. (19-20 Mar, p 2)

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member, chaired a meeting of the "Polonia" Society's economic commission held in Warsaw on 18 March. (19-20 Mar, p 2)

Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of national defense, bestowed decorations on members of the former Union of Polish Patriots at the headquarters of the 1st "Wladyslaw Wysocki" Praga Mechanized Regiment in Wesola near Warsaw on 17 March. (18 Mar, p 2)

Ceausescu Chairs RCP Central Committee Plenum

AU281144 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] A plenum of the RCP Central Committee began today in Bucharest under the chairman of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. At the proposal of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, the plenum adopted the following agenda:

1. Report on the basis of the accountability analysis of overall results in the national economy; the formation and use of financial resources in 1987; and report on the existing level of stockpiles on 31 December 1987 and proposals on their use;

2. Proposals on improving the financial-economic mechanism, by improving the price formation system;

3. Proposals on improving the remuneration system to stimulate the production for export and exports themselves;

4. Report on the numbers, composition, and organizational structure of the party on 31 December 1987 and on the political organizational work performed by party bodies and organizations to implement party decisions and directives;

5. Report on the activity carried out by party, state, and mass organizations in 1987 to implement the party's cadre policy;

6. Report on the activity to resolve proposals, notifications, complaints, and requests of the working people in 1987;

7. Report on the party-state international activity in 1987 and the main foreign policy targets in 1988.

Responsible cadres of the party-state apparatus, who are not members of the RCP Central Committee, are also attending the plenum, as guests.

The plenary proceedings continue.

Manescu Meets With Zimbabwe's Mugabe

AU251705 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1636 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/3/1988—Robert Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, received Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, who attended the meeting of the Interaction Council held in Harare.

On the occasion, summit Romanian-Zimbabwean messages were exchanged.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Zimbabwe. President Robert Mugabe expressed his satisfaction at Romania's support and contribution to the implementation of major projects for Zimbabwe's socioeconomic development, as part of economic cooperation, as well as his wish to work for the expansion of that collaboration in industry, agriculture and mining.

During the talks the Zimbabwean president expressed high appreciation for the Romanian president's activity in the world arena, for his firm stance on and constructive initiatives for the settlement of the major issues of the international life and highlighted the special importance of the recent visits the Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to African countries.

RCP's Stoian Receives CPSU Activists

AU261437 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 26 Mar 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/03/1988—A delegation of CPSU activists, headed by Mitkin N.A. secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia, paid a visit of swap of experience to Romania.

The Soviet guests had talks at the CC of the RCP, the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee and the Dimbovita County RCP Committee, the party committee of the Bucharest second district, the Academy of Socio-Political Studies under the CC of the RCP, visited industrial and farm units, socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest Municipality and Dimbovita County.

At the close of the visit, the guests were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The talk on the occasion, conducted in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the USSR.

Papers Examine Joint Military Maneuvers

Ban Advocated

AU281353 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1259 GMT 28 Mar 88

["Renouncing Military Maneuvers: A Pressing Demand"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/3/1988—Starting from the fact that military maneuvres have intensified considerably, strongly been revived in certain parts of the world—as if to make up an unhappy "complement" to positive international developments—newspaper SCINTEIA carries a commentary that warns of the potential danger of these "war rehearsals" that tend to simulate—through the scope of the forces and combat equipment involved—large-scale conflicts.

This is the case of the Teamspirit war games which have periodically been held in South Korea near its border with the DPR of Korea, but the scope of which is unprecedented this year, with a us and South Korean uniformed manpower of more than 200,000, as well as over 1,200 armoured vehicles, hundreds of combat airplanes, and an impressive naval force, including nuclear-capable aircraft carriers. To mount such a large-scale military exercise, SCINTEIA warns, is an attempt to create, maintain and aggravate a state of tension, it is a serious threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the whole area.

Wondering how can such large-scale war games, or the maneuvres of the U.S troops stationed in the Panama Canal Zone, or the dispatch of troops in Honduras, or the British maneuvres in the Malvinas agree with the new spirit that should prevail in international relations, the newspaper goes on: Objectively, military maneuvres like those mentioned above, no matter the zones they are held in, but especially in border areas, are shows of force and expressions of power politics the aims of which are to intimidate, impose the will of some states on others, perpetuate tension and animosities. To renounce what the newspaper brands as "maneuvromania", to end altogether such activities or strictly limit them is a pressing demand. To remove a negative factor that plagues the international life could brighten up the general political picture.

'Teamspirit'88' Condemned

AU261613 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1216 GMT 26 Mar 88

['"Teamspirit'88'—Hostile to the Cause of the Korean People's Reunification"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/03/1988—In a commentary with the above headline ROMANIA LIBERA refers to the U.S.-South Korean war games which, according to the newspaper, are held annually to support the policy of the Seoul regime, running counter to the vital desideratum of the Korean people to live in a free, unified and democratic fatherland. It is obvious that through their scope "Teamspirit'88" pose a serious threat to peace and security in Korea, the commentary reads assessing as particularly grave the fact that these manoeuvres also involve planes carrying nuclear load.

"Teamspirit'88", the Bucharest newspaper further writes, reveal the deeply noxious of such practices at a time when the persevering efforts of the DPR of Korea aim at dialogue between the North and the South of Korea, with a view to attaining the loftiest desideratum of all Koreans to live in a united, free and independent fatherland. The newspaper also recalls the proposal advanced in 1980 by the DRP of Korea on the setting up of the Democratic Confederate Republic of Korea.

The new "Teamspirit'88" war games are meant to heighten tension and hamper the dialogue between the North and South of the country, raise artificial obstacles to Korea's peaceful reunification. Likewise, through these manoeuvres the Seoul regime tries to intimidate the progressive and democratic forces in that part of the country, intensifying, concomitantly with the war games, the reprisals against those that oppose the policy of the regime, those that militate for unification and peace. Such actions cause concern in the DPR of Korea, the newspaper assesses writing in conclusion: The ardent aspirations of the Korean nation after restoring the unity of the fatherland can be attained only through the sincere efforts of both sides, at the negotiating table in conditions of full equality and not under the spectre of war games and shows of force.

Leaders' Public Appearances 20-26 March

AU261959 [Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in English report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 20-26 March monitoring period (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 22 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu received PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat in Snagov. (1855 GMT on 22 Mar)

On 23 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu received credentials of Muhammad 'U. Baruni, new Libyan envoy to Romania. (1520 GMT on 23 Mar)

On 21 March, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister left for "an official goodwill visit" to the CSSR (0958 GMT on 21 Mar) and was welcomed by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at the Prague Airport. (1323 GMT on 21 Mar) On the same day, Premier Dascalescu and Premier Strougal began official talks (1930 GMT on 21 Mar) and attended dinner. (1854 GMT on 21 Mar)

On 22 March, Premier Constantin Dascalescu met in Bratislava with Slovak leaders, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia and Peter Colotka, deputy premier of the Federal Government. (1838 GMT on 22 Mar)

On 23 March, Premier Dascalescu met in Prague with Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee (1718 GMT on 23 Mar) and was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak. (1851 GMT on 15 Mar) On the same day, he concluded talks with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and left for home. (1920 GMT on 23 Mar)

During his visit to Czechoslovakia, Premier Constantin Dascalescu was accompanied by First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca. (1715 GMT on 21 Mar)

On 22 March, Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council of Romania spoke at an "international reunion" in Harare. (1832 GMT on 22 Mar)On 25 March, Vice President Manea Manescu was received by the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, in Harare. (1636 GMT on 25 Mar)

On 26 March, Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee received a delegation of CPSU activists, led by N.A. Mitkin, secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia. (1220 GMT on 26 Mar)

IMF To Grant $500 Million Standby Loan

AU291308 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Bonn, 24 Mar (DPA)—After exhaustive negotiations, the IMF and Yugoslavia, whose foreign debts amount to $21 billion, today reached an agreement on a standby loan. This was learned by DPA from Western diplomatic sources in Belgrade. A corresponding agreement should be signed next week in Belgrade. According to the agreement, the IMF will grant Yugoslavia a $500 million loan for overcoming difficulties in the balance of payments.

Western experts in Belgrade expect that after the agreement with the IMF has been signed, Yugoslavia will reschedule its liabilities to 500 banks. On the basis of the agreement, which is almost ready for signing, a debt of $6 billion falling due between 1987 and 1995 will be postponed for 16 to 17 years. There will be no repayment in the first 4 years. After that, banks will decide on new loans to Yugoslavia. Banking experts have estimated that this year Yugoslavia will be $500 million short.

Algerian FLN Delegation Arrives

LD282215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 28 Mar 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 March (TANJUG)—A high-ranking Algerian party delegation, led by Politburo member and Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) Central Committee permanent secretariat leader Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, arrived in here this evening at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency.

During the four-day stay, the Algerian delegation will talk to LCY Central Committee Presidency President Bosko Krunic and Central Committee Secretary Radisa Gacic. The delegation will visit the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina as well.

Special attention will be paid to improving FLN-LCY relations that are characterized by traditional friendship and longstanding fruitful cooperation. The two sides will also discuss relations in the Mediterranean, the situation in the Middle East, activities of the world's progressive parties and movements and the struggle for peace.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, during a visit to Algeria this month, relayed to President Chadli Bendjedid a renewed Yugoslav Presidency invitation to visit Yugoslavia in the near future. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Holds Talks With Krunic

LD282234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—Official talks began in Belgrade this evening between the Algerian FLN delegation led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, and the LCY led by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In the talks there was a broad exchange of views on the cooperation between the two parties. Both sides assessed cooperation as one of the key elements of the development of overall relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia. Starting from the importance that the two sides attach to Yugoslav-Algerian relations, Krunic and Messaadia expressed the readiness of the two parties to further develop and enrich cooperation.

Particular stress was placed on the fact that the differing social conditions that the two parties operate under are a stimulus for the even more fruitful exchange of views and experiences about socialist social development in the two countries. An exhaustive reciprocal exchange of information has been carried out in this spirit on the activities of the two parties in the internal sphere.

There was also consideration of the current developments in international relations, and special attention was devoted to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and the democratization of economic and political relations.

Participating in the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and mutual respect, were, on the Algerian side: Abderrezzak Bouhara and Larbi Zbiri [name as received], members of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN; Noureddine Keroum, the ambassador of Algeria to the SFRY; and other figures; and on the Yugoslav side: Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislaw Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Borisav Milosevic, ambassador of the SFRY to Algeria, and other figures.

After the talks Bosko Krunic gave a dinner in honor of Cherif Messaadia and the delegation of the FLN of Algeria.

Further on Visit of Thai Deputy Premier

Received by Loncar

LD261435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 26 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG)—Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, who is on an official visit to our country, today met with Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs. On

this occasion a broad exchange of views was conducted on the most important questions on international political and economic relations.

Deputy Prime Minister Rattakun expressed interest in topical developments and the process of detente in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Balkans, as well as the activities of the Nonaligned Movement. In response to the interest shown by Federal Secretary Loncar, Deputy Premier Rattakun disclosed Thailand's view on the situation in Asia, especially in relation to resolving the crisis in Cambodia, and prospects for developments in Asia.

Both sides assessed as very positive the development of bilateral relations between the two countries, stressing a mutual interest in the further promotion of economic cooperation.

Talks End in Belgrade

LD271759 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav-Thai talks have ended in Belgrade. Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, led the Yugoslav delegation and Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister, led the Thai delegation.

It was stated with satisfaction that these talks too confirmed the similarity or identity of views of the two countries on the most important international questions. Both sides assessed that despite the significant increase in trade between the two countries, it is still below the scope and needs of the economies of Yugoslavia and Thailand.

It was stated that both governments should take special steps designed to stimulate economic cooperation between the two countries. For this purpose broad use should be made of specific forms of making payments, industrial cooperation deals, joint ventures and concessions offered by Yugoslav ports for the sale of Thai goods on the European and Yugoslav market.

Stress was laid on the significant possibilities for the collaboration of Yugoslav organizations in the realization of investment projects in Thailand, the delivery of ships, investment equipment and the construction of appropriate facilities of the pharmaceutical industry and of crystal glass manufacturing in Thailand on the basis of a joint venture.

Both sides are agreed that negotiations should begin on the conclusion of an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and it is expected that an agreement will soon be signed on cooperation in air transport.

Indian External Affairs Official Pays Visit

Received by Loncar

LD252240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Kumar Menon, Indian secretary for external affairs, who is in Belgrade in the framework of the regular consultations of the two countries' foreign ministries. On this occasion, there was an exchange of opinion on the current international situation and, in particular, on the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in contemporary international conditions. It was also stated that relations between Yugoslavia and India are developing successfully in all spheres, and that there is scope for further improvement of economic cooperation. It was agreed that contacts between the economic organizations of the two countries should be intensified, and in the near future a meeting of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation will be held at the ministerial level.

More detailed talks and consultations on these and other questions were held today in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at the meeting of Kazimir Vidas and Dzevad Mujezinovic, assistants of the federal secretary, with Kumar Menon. Particular attention was paid to the forthcoming activities of the Nonaligned Movement, the preparations for the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau on disarmament in Havana, preparations for the third special session of the United Nations General on Disarmament, and the preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Cyprus at the beginning of this September.

Received by Mojsov

LD252316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2135 GMT 25 Mar 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav state Presidency President Lazar Mojsov received Indian secretary for external relations K.P.S. Menon in Belgrade today.

In the [words indistinct] sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and India, two important partners not only at the bilateral level but also in many important international activities and, especially, in the movement of non-aligned countries.

Special attention was devoted to the activities of the movement of non-aligned countries in the light of the latest trends in international relations and the need for adjusting the movement's activities to the current conditions.

Menon delivered to Lazar Mojsov a message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pertaining to the upcoming ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" in Belgrade, at which the developing countries will discuss a global system of trade preferences.

'Excesses,' Attacks Continue in Kosovo

LD262155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 26 Mar 88

[Text] Istok, 26 March (TANJUG)—Four excesses among nationalities, three at the expense of Serbians and Montenegrins, which occurred on the territory of Djurakovac local community in Istok Municipality, have made the political and security situation in this commune more complex and difficult. The impudent and arrogant attack on two defenseless women, Danica and Branka Lutovac of Djurakovac, have added to the already tense relations among nationalities in Prekale and Djurakovac villages, Istok Municipality and further afield. Posters advertising "house for sale" have been put up by several dozen Serbs and Montenegrins in Prekale, Dobrusa, Srbobran, Crkolez, Suvi Lukavac, Zac, Istok, Mojstir, and Veric. Departure from Kosovo has been announced by 94 households of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in this municipality.

In connection with the recent attacks on the integrity, personality, and dignity of Serbs and Montenegrins, over 100 meetings have been held in the past 2 days at all levels of the Istok Municipality. At these meetings, Communists, working people, and citizens mostly sharply denounced the ugly events, describing them as nationalist attacks designed above all to destroy revolutionary achievements and to speed up emigration. The municipal committee of the Istok LC has undertaken extensive sociopolitical action. Activists are submitting hourly reports on the situation; and concrete tasks have been determined to overcome the overstrained situation. The leaders of the sociopolitical structures of the Djurakovac local community have especially been tested.

The attack on two helpless women represents a shameful act for us Communists of Djurakovac, a proof of helplessness in critical situations. The attack on the Lutovac sisters was premeditated. Communists have the duty to discover the criminals, to bring them to justice and to restore the confidence that has been undermined. This is the categorical opinion of Pasko Musoli, Musa Ferati, Pero Perovic, Batric Babovic, and others, giving notice that the Lutovac family is not interested in meetings, because they do not solve problems. Danica Lutovac confirmed this, adding that before the evening in question they lived peacefully with their neighbors, Albanians, Serbs, and Montenegrins, and that they will not "serve as a drum for others to drum on."

The attackers have not yet been identified.

Immigration to Croatia Increases

LD262332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2008 GMT 26 Mar 88

[Text] Zagreb, 26 March (TANJUG)—The immigration of Albanians and also Croatians (mainly from Janjevo) from Kosovo to the SR of Croatia has greatly increased in recent years. Nedeljni Vjesnik writes that no in-depth scientific research has been carried out about the influence of these demographic trends on relations among the nationalities, although such data would be of special benefit for a multinational country. In 1961, 2126 Albanians were registered as living and working in Croatia. Ten years later, this number increased to 4,175, while the last census in 1981 noted 6,006 people who declared themselves as Albanians. These Albanians do not include seasonal workers, because no count is kept of them, although the number of such workers is increasing from year to year. Statisticians estimate that by the next census the number of Albanians in Croatia will double.

The main centers for them are Zagreb, Rijeka, and Split, especially the Zagreb municipality of Dubrave. According to the 1981 census, this municipality had 1,569 immigrants from Kosovo, but only 266 of them declared themselves Albanians. There are many more now.

Serbs, Montenegrins Protest

LD271752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Istok, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—About 500 citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities from the commune of Istok and other places in the province gathered today in Djurakovac near Istok. They protested the recent attack on the Lutovac family in Djurakovac and requested that the perpetrators of this violent attack be discovered and punished as soon as possible. At this protest gathering, the troubles bedeviling the inhabitants of this region and dissatisfaction were expressed at the slow stabilization of the situation in Kosovo. From an improvised rostrum, criticisms were made of the conduct of cadre policy in this municipality and in Kosovo and of the careerist and bureaucratic behavior of individuals in forums. Attention was drawn in particular to the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the pressures from Albanian nationalists and separatists, the small number of returnees and the inconsistencies in employment policy.

A fairly large number of those in the discussion singled out Fadilj Hodza, alleging that he is the inspirer of the ideology of the Albanian nationlists. In addition, some other cadres in Kosovo and also in the Federation were mentioned negatively. It was requested that in this environment, rather as in Kosovo Polje, a concrete program be put together to overcome the difficult situation in this municipality. Zoran Andjelkovic, a member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, pointed to the need to adopt a concrete program of action, and he stressed that the problems in Istok, as

throughout Kosovo must only be solved together and not on the basis of national division. He suggested that what had happened over the last few days in Istok was not accidental and added that it is precisely the aim of Albanian separatists to block LC action taken to realize the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo. He sharply condemned the attack on the Lutovac family, saying that it was calculated to upset the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality and accelerate their emigration from Kosovo.

At this gathering there were, however, also inappropriate individual discussions, such as, let us say, the advocation of the abolition of the provinces and the unreasoned name-calling of some prominent cadres.

It was agreed that a meeting of Communists and citizens' representatives from all villages in the municipality of Istok be held (?in) about 10 days. At this meeting there will be discussion of the troubles bothering the residents of this municipality, and tasks will be established for sorting out the accumulated problems. The protest meeting ended about 1500, after which the citizens who had gathered together dispersed peacefully to their homes.

Situation Called 'Flammable'

AU291244 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 88 p 1

[Milos Antic report: "New Offensive or 'Trial Strike'"]

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar—The 4-month-old lull in the excessive behavior of nationalists—something that the most extreme and most militant circles from the ranks of Albanian nationalists and separatists movement have opted for—appears to have ended with the first days of spring.

The storm troopers of Albanian nationalism and separatism ceased with one of the most odious methods of a special warfare—rape, attempted rapes, attacks on people, particularly weak and unprotected women, ambushes at night and attacks in the dark—sometime last October when the SFRY Presidency dispatched a special federal unit of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

An end to these excesses recently brought some significant relief to the serious situation in Kosovo. The conditions had been created for actions that can and should be conducted in a peaceful and constructive atmosphere, an atmosphere not burdened by emotions, fear, despair, and mistrust. Even the most difficult and most sensitive problem—the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and the creation of conditions for the return of all those who want to return—began to be discussed in a calmer, more sober way. At numerous gatherings, people conducted calm dialogues and, on the basis of that, certain solutions were offered.

Awakening of Separatists [subhead]

But, the devil never sleeps. About 20 or so days ago, at the time of spring's premature awakening, several intranational quarrels took place, first in the Vucitrn commune, and then in some other places. Since all the culprits were discovered quickly, and since the social action was quick and effective, it was thought that these events that took place after last October were only the consequences of certain circumstances. It was thought, and this is normal, that wherever people live together some quarrels are inevitable. This is how the Kosovo and broader public saw this, despite the fact that some attempts were made to politicize it all.

However, several recent nationalist excesses took place in the first days of spring. They can be linked to the anniversary of the hostile demonstrations of 1981 and are nothing but the old, well-proven activities of great Albanian nationalists and separatists who are trying to frighten people, cause unrest, anxiety, disturb intranational relations, induce emigration, and cause Serbs and Montenegrins to revolt. This is expressed in the form of protest gatherings and meetings.

The only new thing in the recent attacks on Serbs and Montenegrins is that the enemy chose to conduct attacks at night and that it chose the most sensitive "targets." At night the enemy attacks unprotected property and women, and is in this way trying, and unfortunately succeeding, to cause such revolts. These attacks, despite all the enemy's justification, could, by their ferocity, in an overheated atmosphere that is difficult to control, be only an additional hindering factor in an already grave situation.

What is it that recently happened that can be seen as an indication of a "new offensive" or a "trial strike" by irredentists and separatists? Unfortunately, what happened was the same thing that had happened before last October when the enemy sharply responded to the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum. And now, when things began in a normal way, the enemy hit at the most sensitive spots. For this it chose two unprotected women from the village of Djurakovac whose houses were attacked in the middle of the night. Only a few days before this, in Obilic near Pristina, unknown persons stoned the house of Vidosava Uskokovic during the night. Unprotected Vidisova Uskokovic and her four children were in it. In Banjska near Titova Mitrovica, M. Dj., a juvenile of the Albanian nationality, attempted to rape M.A., a 21-year old housewife of Serbian nationality, in broad daylight.

For the situation in Kosovo, which somebody has already described as "dry tinder" or "powder keg," these three excesses are more than just playing with fire. After all, this has already been exhibited. Regardless of the fact that following these excesses a very broad and comprehensive sociopolitical action has already been started in

the Istok commune, the citizens of Djurakovac could stage a revolt at any minute. But, perhaps they will not because already about 90 families have announced their intended emigration.

Gatherings Because of Indignation [subhead]

In Obilic, the citizens of the village were quicker than a sociopolitical action. Last Sunday in the late afternoon about 150 of them gathered in front of Vidosava Uskokovic's house in order to express their indignation about the attack on her house. They left only after several hours, and lively political activities are already expected to take place in Obilic today. What will happen later is difficult to say because the worst thing is when people themselves start tackling problems.

In Banjska, several meetings of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection described the attempted rape as a hostile act of Albanian nationalists and separatists carried out with the aim of shaking this area, from which half of the population has already emigrated.

The enemy has undoubtedly achieved its aim. It has caused unrest in the above-mentioned and other areas, it has caused the members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities to revolt by holding protest meetings, and has succeeded in the most difficult thing, in making a great number of families in the Istok commune announce their emigration.

Therefore, the situation is flammable. This is why a social action should be more decisive, primarily in eliminating and preventing excesses that cause restlessness and the indignation of the people. Everything possible should be done to quickly and effectively solve the problems through the legal state and social organs, that culprits receive the punishment they deserve, and to prevent some individuals who are trying to use the newly created situation for illegal forms of solving these and similar problems, because it has always been the enemy that benefited most from the "chaos" in Kosovo.

Mikulic Chairs FEC Session on Work Review

LD282236 Belgrade TANUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—At a session held today, presided over by Branko Mikulic, the FEC is reported to have endorsed a report on its 2-year work, from mid-May 1986 up until now. The report will be sent to the Yugoslav Assembly.

Krunic Holds Talks With Media Chiefs

AU281812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Franc Setinc and Ivan Brigic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held talks with directors, chief, and responsible editors of Yugoslav newspapers about preparations for the LCY conference and the tasks of the Communists in the media.

It was stressed that preparing for the conference is one of the most important tasks for the Communists in the media. In addition, it is expected that the media will present the views and proposals of the basic LC organizations and organs on activities in the public debate fully, comprehensively, and without excluding any regions.

The Communists should also organize themselves so they can discuss some of the issues that were raised through the theses. Newspapers should act in a mobilizing and stimulating way on all Communists and working people to create conditions in society for more quickly overcoming the crisis. In addition to this, the Communists on editorial boards should connect the realization of the tenets of the conference of the journalists members of the LC with preparations for the LCY conference. The treatment of all people's defense and the Yugoslav People's Army in newspapers was also discussed.

Lifting of Ban on MLADINA Protested

LD282237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The Ljubljana public prosecutor has lodged a complaint about the Ljubljana basic court's verdict on annulling the decision on the temporary ban on issue number 11 of "MLADINA," adopted on 21 March. The Ljubljana Prosecutors' Office temporarily banned this issue because of the editorial "In the Name of Peoples That are Defenders of the Revolution." In the assessment of the Ljubljana prosecutor, untruthful facts and information are cited in this text that could cause serious disquiet among the public.

The Council of the Ljubljana Basic Court, however, annulled the decision of the prosecutor. It explained that there were no such facts and that the text mainly contains the assessments and views of the editorial board about some phenomena in society and the work of the social organs and institutions not related to Article 98 of the law on public information dissemination. The Higher Court will make the final decision on the complaint of the Ljubljana public prosecutor.

Military Council Discusses Problems With Army

LD252103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG)—A routine session of the Military Council of the SFRY Armed Forces was held in the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] Club in Topcider, Belgrade, today. It was chaired by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national

defense. In accordance with usual practice, as reported, during the session an analysis of the results from the combat build-up of our armed forces in 1987 was carried out. The meeting especially discussed topical issues of the promotion of leaders and command, of the consolidation of the moral-political situation, and of the implementation of the technical modernization program and of the updating of combat training. Further developing the concept of the all-people's defense, in keeping with the requirements arising from the results achieved so far, the current international situation, and the situation and developments in our society was also referred to.

It was noted during the session that the unfavorable economic developments in 1986 and 1987 and the nonimplementation of the basic orientations of the Yugoslav social plan have made implementation of the adopted plans for the development of the JNA considerably more complex. Financial resources whose real value was lower than planned, which reduced the volume and slowed down the pace of the implementation of specific modernization programs, represented a special problem. During the past year the problem of the failure of the inflow of the already reduced financial resources presented itself in an even more acute form. This is especially true if one considers the rapid growth of prices and changes in the dinar rate of exchange. However, despite many difficulties, in the discussion it was noted that all the tasks of crucial importance for the JNA's combat readiness and of our armed forces in general were carried out.

Council members noted that thanks to a maximum involvement of the officer cadre, of the LC organizations, and of other army build-up factors, the ideopolitical unity of the JNA was preserved. This is the most important element of its combat readiness and of its overall strength. JNA members, it was evaluated, display strong patriotic and general Yugoslav sentiments. They are also loyal to the fundamental values of the Yugoslav socialist self-management and nonaligned community and unswervingly resolved and ready to defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the system in the SFRY as laid down in the Constitution. It was pointed out with all seriousness that the maintenance and further consolidation of a strong and stable moral-political situation in the armed forces presupposes a faster, more organized, and more efficient overcoming of the current crisis situation in Yugoslav society.

Both through major economic difficulties and increasingly serious confrontations on the ideological and political scene. [sentence as received]

The problem of increasingly frequent attacks on the JNA in individual public information media, especially in the SR of Slovenia, was touched on in the discussion. Pointing out that these are coordinated and open attacks by the special war forces whose intentions are obviously subversive, the federal secretary of national defense stressed that the targets that these attacks wished to attain are as follows: First, to discredit the JNA, to remove it from the political scene, to reject it as being "nonnational," and to replace it with nationally homogeneous units as republican and provincial armies. Second, by discrediting the officers cadre and the army by causing internal ideological and other friction, to destroy the unity of the JNA, and to make it impossible for it to successfully implement its social function. Third, to provide disincentives for young people to have a military career and to implant in them narrow national patriotism instead of the Yugoslav socialist one. Fourth, to get the JNA out of interarmy cooperation with the armed forces of friendly nonaligned countries and liberation movements, to make it impossible for our country to rely on its own forces in developing and manufacturing arms and military equipment and in so doing to make it completely dependent on one or the other military bloc, and make it unprotected against possible outside aggression.

Judging by the substance and the methods of these attacks, the federal secretary stressed, it is clear that a special war is involved just as it is clear that its creators are not the editorial boards of individual magazines and newspapers. They are only the executors of the orders. It was stressed firmly again that the attacks on the JNA are in fact an integral part of the attacks on the totality of the Yugoslav socialist revolution and especially on Yugoslavia as a united federal state and self-management democratic community of equal nations and nationalities and of working people and citizens and are, accordingly, of a counterrevolutionary nature.

Referring to developments in the international community, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula pointed out that despite some progress in relations between the great powers and international relations as a whole the main causes of crises and conflicts in the world have neither disappeared nor mitigated to a serious degree. Accordingly, the federal secretary noted, there is no room for excessive optimism or for slackening in the construction of our armed forces and the consolidation of the overall defensive capability of our society. So we must work and prepare ourselves in such a way as to be ready for tests that are even bigger than those we are coming up against now.

Speaking of the key tasks in the period ahead, the federal secretary stressed that the internal unity and moral-political strength of the Army collective must be preserved at any price. This must be done on the LCY policy and program. This is despite the increasingly conspicuous tendency of the partialization of awareness, especially on the basis of special republican-provincial and group interests and objectives. At the same time the leadership and command system must go on being improved. In addition, preservation and consolidation of the internal order, discipline, and responsibility in every military collective must be ensured. By restructuring spending and through rigorous economies at all levels, we must secure rational use of resources and

implement all development programs that depend vitally on the combat readiness of our armed forces and their efficiency in preventing sudden armed aggression.

In the wider social context, to quote the federal secretary, we should continue with the work to further improve our general defense concept in keeping with the attainments in changes within the overall social environment. Special attention will be paid to further socialization of defense and the security business and to the transfer of a part of the rights and commitments from the domain of all-people's defense to all the factors in our society. It was stressed in this connection that socialization in the defense and security sphere as a historic and revolutionary process is most directly linked with the development of socialist self-management and that it directly serves the consolidation of the overall defense strength of Yugoslav society.

Mamula Addresses Council

LD252237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2005 GMT 25 Mar 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (TANJUG)—Despite some progress in relations among big powers and in international relations in general, the chief causes of world crises and conflicts have not become alleviated in a major measure, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence, told a session of the military council of the Yugoslav Armed Forces here today.

Any exaggerated optimism is out of place and also so is any relaxation in building the armed forces and strengthening Yugoslav society's overall defence-making capabilities, Adm. Mamula [words indistinct]

At its session today on the military council, an advising body of the federal secretary for national defence, discussed the results of building the Yugoslav armed forces last year.

Speaking about the frequent attacks on the Yugoslav armed forces in some Yugoslav media, especially those in the Republic of Slovenia, Admiral Mamula said that they were coordinated and open attacks of special war forces, with clearly subversive aims. Admiral Mamula said that the aim of those attacks was to compromise the Yugoslav People's Army, to eliminate it from the political stage and in its place to form nationally homogeneous units, such as republican and provincial armies.

The compromising of the Yugoslav People's Army and its officers by means of inciting ideological and other differences is aimed at undermining the unity of the Yugoslav People's Army and incapacitating it to perform its social duties, Admiral Mamula specified.

Admiral Mamula warned that attempts were also being made at preventing the cooperation [word indistinct] Yugoslav People's Army with the armed forces of the friendly non-aligned countries and at incapacitating Yugoslavia to develop and produce armament and military equipment through self-reliance, thereby making it totally dependent on one of the two military blocs and subject to a possible external aggression.

Admiral Mamula said that it was clear from the substance of the attacks on the Yugoslav Armed Forces and the fashion in which they were carried out that they were part of special warfare and that the editorial offices of individual newspapers and magazines were not the architects of the attacks but only carried them out.

At the council session, it was underscored that the attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army were part of the attacks on the overall Yugoslav socialist revolution and, especially, on Yugoslavia as a united federal state and self-management democratic community of equal nations and nationalities and that they were, thereby, counter-revolutionary in character.

Attacks on Army 'Counterrevolutionary Act'

LD291044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—The ultimate aim of the attacks on the concept of all-people's defense, the Yugoslav People's Army and the security service, is to break up Yugoslav unity and to change the constitutional set-up, which is a counterrevolutionary act. This was stressed today by Bogdan Tankosic, chairman of the Federal Chamber's National Defense Committee, at a joint session of the National Defense Committee, the Internal Policy Committee, and the Commission for the Control of the State Security Service.

This is why it is understandable that these attacks are escalating during a debate on constitutional changes. Their exponents, he stressed, using the difficult situation in which the country finds itself, are putting forward "solutions" for a way out of the crisis, making abundant use of the methods and means of special warfare.

Assembly To Consider Attacks on Army

LD281756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The attacks on the all-people's defense system and especially on the JNA, as well as on the State Security Service (SDB) are part and parcel of a special war against the SFRY aimed at threatening our community, its independence and integrity. This assessment is contained in the report forwarded to the SFRY Assembly to provide a basis for the delegates in the National Defense and Internal Policy Committees and in the commission that monitors the work of the SDB to discuss tomorrow the attacks on the security-protection system in our country. This claim

was also expressed during their press conference today by Bogdan Tankosic, chairman of the National Defense Committee, and Zivko Vasilevski, chairman of the commission that monitors the work of the SDB.

According to them, attacks on the JNA are particularly frequent in youth press, with the papers published in Slovenia making the running. These attacks are not editorial mistakes, but a deliberate action to undermine this country's foundations and achievements, stressed Tankosic and Vasilevski. They stressed, however, that this kind of reporting should not be identified at all with the views of the sociopolitical community in which they appear.

Since the ultimate objective of the articles in which the Army and the SDB are attacked is to overthrow our sociopolitical system, it is quite proper that the SFRY Assembly too has taken a clear stance on that. At this point, it is very important that appropriate political and state organs should react vigorously against such articles. Any different attitude encourages the individuals and the groups who are mounting an attack on our system as a whole with increasing temerity and more and more openly.

Loncar Addresses Foreign Affairs Secretariat

LD282238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—How is the Yugoslav diplomatic service working under the current conditions of economic and social difficulties? What should be changed in order for its operational guidelines to remain fully in conformity with the country's interests? And very closely connected with this, what is the role of Communists in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and what can they do for the tasks of the service to be carried out in the best way?

These were the key questions of today's action conference of the basic LC organization of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (SSIP). At this meeting, many workers of this numerically large collective spoke, including Budimir Loncar, the federal secretary for foreign affairs. Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the work of the conference that lasted several hours.

The Action Conference of the Communists of the SSIP showed that the duties of SFRY diplomats are greater and more complex than in earlier times, when there were none of the well-known problems and internal troubles that inevitably leave their mark on the country's international position. Sharing the fate of all of society, the SSIP must likewise "keep in step" and adapt and accustom itself to working in the seriously aggravated material and financial circumstances facing it.

But, in spite of everything, the prestige of nonaligned, socialist, and self-managing Yugoslavia remains very high, and its influence in the world is exceptionally significant. Its significance is based, among other things, on the constant principles of Yugoslav foreign policy, Budimir Loncar said. He illustrated this by recalling just two, completely "fresh" events from the Yugoslav foreign policy: the Ministerial Conference of the Balkan countries and the visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The results of the Balkan Conference and the visit by Gorbachev confirmed that Yugoslavia, deeply loyal to and consistent with the original idea of nonalignment, personifies the strength, value, and permanence of the policy of nonalignment, "the synonym of our policy," the federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed among other things.

Loncar stressed, and he was not the only one, that in the forthcoming period Yugoslav diplomacy should modernize itself. The Secretariat for Foreign Affairs should be less unwieldy, should have less red tape in its work and become more efficient with younger, more expertly qualified and more creatively able cadres. We shall go for it, it was said at the action conference of the LC basic organization of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, at which the head of this department invited young epople to prove themselves through work and skill and compete for leading positions with high responsibility.

The action conference believes that in this way as well the policy of saving and rationalization of the service as a whole should be realized. It was also mentioned that there was a need to strengthen true self-management which, currently, has been bureaucratizied to some extent.

Overall, the LC should certainly be a proponent of positive trends and a leading orientating force of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, participants of the LC Action conference agreed.

In his speech Svetislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also supported the orientation for future work of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the role of the LC in this.

Zemljaric Speaks on Economic Development

LD282222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 28 Mar 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Ljubljana, March 28 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric warned today that the Yugoslav economy cannot be stabilized without changes in the country's economic system, which is contrary to international technological, market and financial processes.

He told a session of the War Veterans' Association of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia that the present economic system is based on the paternalistic attitude to economic subjects and that it is increasingly relying on state regulation and administrative measures.

Zemljaric said that the federal government has already drawn up a new development concept based on motivation for export, technological development and energy and raw material conservation.

He underlined that the changes should also encourage greater participation of private capital owned by Yugoslav and foreign citizens.

Pointing out that the changes require a transition to the market-oriented economy, the Yugoslav deputy prime minister said that this would not be an easy task, but that it would be eventually achieved.

Receovery and bankruptcy laws will be consistently applied, and those who drop out of the market race will either have to change their production programes or "close their shops," warned Zemljaric.

Noting that in 1987 the economy's contribution to income dropped by 4.6 percent and of accumulation by 5.7 percent, and that losses exceeded accumulation by 43 percent, he said that further impoverishment of the economy must be stopped if need be even by the most orthodox administrative measures, or else there will be no way out of the crisis.

Zemljaric said that the government was also preparing a program of long-term debt consolidation under which the country would allocate 25 percent of its foreign currency earning for debt repayment instead of the present 40 to 46 percent.

The Yugoslav economy is burdened by extremely high foreign debt repayments, said Zemljaric, adding that social product grew by 0.5 percent on average over the past five years, while allocations for debt repayment took between eight and ten percent. He also said that in this period Yugoslavia repaid 17 billion dollars in principal and interest on non-rescheduled loans.

Zemljaric said an urgent settlement to the internal debt problem, which he said equal the amount of the foreign debt, i.e. 19 billion dollars, must be found.

Increasing Land for Private Farming Discussed

LD271731 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1235 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, March 27 (TANJUG)—Stefan Korosec, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia presidency, said today that "conditions are ripe" in Yugoslavia to start discussions on increasing land maximum owned by private farmers, on the basis of economic logic and without ideological prejudice.

A draft amendment to the Constitution, which is currently under public debate, proposes that the maximum be raised from the present 10 to at least 15 hectares. Under a federal legislation, it could be increased to over 15 hectares in mountain areas.

Backing the idea, Korosec—the first participant in a TANJUG poll on the issue—said that, besides increasing land maximum, Yugoslavia should also introduce bolder reforms in its agrarian policy. He said it was necessary to allow the prices of farming products to form more freely, depending on the market ratio between offer and demand.

A proposal for a maximum of 15 hectares, which was put forward by a farmer, is motivated by the need to ensure constitutional security to individual farmers, said Korosec.

In reviewing the proposed maximum, he added, the most rational use of land in food production should of primary concern.

After the socialist revolution, Yugoslavia in 1946 carried out an agrarian reform which set the land maximum at 20 hectares [ha]. This was lowered to 10 ha in 1953. Despite a relatively strong socially-owned agricultural sector, most of arable land (over 80 percent) is owned by private farmers. Yugoslavia has 7.5 million ha under arable land, most of which is used for maize and wheat production (2.2 and 1.5 million ha respectively).

The increased use of mechanization prompted the necessity to increase land maximum. Yugoslavia's rural households own some 900,000 tractors and other farming machines.

Serbian Writers on Constitutional Changes

AU271910 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] This year's first meeting of the Serbian Writers Association held in the National Library in Belgrade was mainly devoted to analyzing the society's proposal for a public debate on changes in the SFRY Constitution. The proposal was jointly made by the executive boards of the writers association of the Philosophy and Sociology Societies of Serbia. In addition to several justified conclusions on the situation in our society, this document contains proposals that directly encroach on the fundamental tenets of our system through their radicalism and distinct anti-communism. Although other views and arguments were also expressed, the proposal was adopted by a majority vote. Rade Veljanovski reports:

Previous discussions in the Serbian Writers Association about the situation in our society and the methods of changing the Constitution were an indication of the epilogue of today's discussion. The proposal that was jointly made by the executive boards of three associations—of writers, philosophers, and sociologists—did

not restrain itself from repeating old demands that were assessed long ago as destructive and hostile toward the present Yugoslav community. The proposal was made in a perfidious way and deliberately avoids directly striving for a multiparty system, checking the role of the LC, and destroying socialism and self-management. But the wish and demand for the restoration of the political system of a bourgeois multiparty democracy—colored by, to make things worse, national, political, cultural, and other associations that would oppose the LC from various ideological positions—are more than clear from the entire formulation and essence, and were impossible to hide.

The proposal decisively calls for the abolishment of the delegate system and the alteration of the republican and provincial borders with the wish to better culturally integrate the peoples who do not leave their own republics. By describing Yugoslavia as a hopeless patient and an uncertain society, writer Dobrica Cosic repeated his well-known views on Yugoslavia.

In contrast to these negative views and unacceptable ideas whose aim is to completely change the form of the sociopolitical organization of the country and to annul all the achievements of the revolutionary and self-managing development, the majority of participants in the discussion stressed the need for a different, democratic approach and a more constructive efforts for changes in the Constitution.

Oskar Davico, Bora Radovic, Ostoja Kihic, Djordje Radisic, Bozidar Sujica, Slobodan Vucetic and others rejected the entire proposal that was discussed today. However, they did not deny the assessment that society is in a crisis, that many difficulties require more comprehensive changes than those contained in the draft constitutional amendments, and that all socialist forces and the LC itself should continue to involve themselves in a faster elimination of problems, the democratization of social relations, and more modern ways and means of work. But all this does not mean advocating bourgeois democracy, nor could it be allowed to destroy the foundations of our society, that can neither benefit Yugoslav society nor can it be realized without large and even tragic consequences.

However, the constructive tone presented by the majority of the participants through good arguments did not succeed in reaching the conscience of all the participants in the meeting. The proposal was supported and will be sent to appropriate institutions in charge of following the public debate on constitutional changes by the Serbian Writers Association.

In line with these views, the meeting then adopted a proposal that an initiative be started with appropriate organs on the release of all those who are imprisoned on the basis of Article 133 of the SFRY Penal Code. It particularly insisted on the release of those who wrote leaflets and slogans in Kosovo, because in the view of the Writers Association they only committed a verbal offense. The fact that the content of these leaflets and slogans is hostile, and that they called for a Kosovo republic, fusion with Albania, and an ethnically pure Kosovo, was not mentioned, as if those who made the proposal were not even interested in it.

This view contradicts their own calls that Serbia be allowed to intervene in the territories of the provinces when necessary. This makes it even clearer that the people who strive for these changes are not concerned with solving problems within the framework of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, but about making relations worse that would in turn justify them and their aspirations.

Bosnia-Hercegovina CC Reprimands Member

LD260114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 Mar (TANJUG)—At its session today and after discussing a report by a working group, the Central Committee of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC decided to pass the ideological and political measure of reprimand on Muhammad Pasalic, a member of the Central Committee of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC. The working group was formed because of the mistakes committed by Muhammad Pasalic in the business operations of the Zenica mining and metallurgical combine and of Agrokomerc in Velika Kladusa.